

Centre for Policy on Ageing
Information Service

Selected Readings

The Abuse of Older People

February 2023

The Centre for Policy on Ageing's selected readings are drawn from material held on the CPA Ageinfo database of ageing and older age.

All items are held by the CPA library and information service, which is open to the public by appointment.

Photocopies may be ordered where copyright laws permit.

Centre for Policy on Ageing

26-28 Hammersmith Grove, London W6 7HA
Telephone +44 (0)20 7553 6500 Facsimile +44 (0)20 7553 6501
Email cpa@cpa.org.uk Website www.cpa.org.uk

2022

Bridging the gap between homelessness in older adulthood and elder abuse: considerations for an age-friendly shelter system; by Andie MacNeil, David Burnes.: Taylor and Francis, 2022, pp 391-400.

Journal of Aging and Social Policy, vol 34, no 3, 2022, pp 391-400.

Homelessness and elder abuse are two major public health issues affecting older adults that are increasing in scope due to global population ageing. While these issues have typically been examined separately, this Canadian commentary considers the often overlooked intersection between homeless older people and victims of elder abuse through two pathways: (1) the systemic abuse of older adults in the shelter system; and (2) the role of elder abuse as a possible risk factor for homelessness in later life. By bridging these two issues, this commentary proposes strategies for the development of shelter systems that can meet the complex and diverse needs of an ageing population. The authors note that the Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (CNPEA) includes systemic abuse (also known as institutional abuse) as a subtype of elder abuse. Systemic abuse refers to structural and/or organisational factors that harm or discriminate against older people, such as institutional rules. (RH)

ISSN: 08959420

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Classifying elders neglect, insult and abuse through financial hardship and physical health; by Naval Bajpai, Kushagra Kulshreshtha, Prince Dubey, Gunjan Sharma.: Emerald, 2022, pp 297-318.

Working with Older People, vol 26, no 4, 2022, pp 297-318.

Ageing has detrimental effects on older people due to their physical health and financial hardship. Older people face neglect, insult and abuse in society due to causes related to physical health and financial issue from caregivers. This Indian study aims to identify the measures of physical health and financial hardship and classifies older people under the categories of neglect, insult and abuse. The propositions of existence and classifying older people under neglect, insult and abuse categories were tested using discriminant analysis; profiling was done by perceptual mapping technique. The elder neglect category was identified as a prominent category due to physical health, while elder insult and abuse were caused by physical health or financial hardship or both. The present study portrays the multi-dimensional facets related to elders' ill-treatment. The elder's ill-treatment categories were profiled to imply the measure of elevating elders' dignity and care at a personal level and society at large. This study classifies older people under categories of neglect, insult and abuse. This classification may facilitate medical practitioners, academics and government and non-government social welfare agencies in understanding elder abuse with new perspectives. (RH)

ISSN: 13663666

From : <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/wwop>

Discriminatory abuse: time to revive a forgotten form of abuse?; by Karl Mason, Anusree Biswas Sasidharan, Adi Cooper (et al): Emerald, 2022, pp 115-125.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 24, no 2, 2022, pp 115-125.

Discriminatory abuse has been a distinct category of abuse in safeguarding adults policy since 2000 but it is rarely used in practice according to recent official statistics. As part of a larger project, the authors undertook a literature review to clarify the concept, explore reasons for low reporting and consider recommendations for practice. The review comprised 35 sources, which were identified using three academic databases, reference harvesting and sector-specific websites. Examples of discriminatory abuse for the purpose of this study would include hate crime and/or mate crime, homophobia, racism and disability abuse. Findings from the review showed that definitions of discriminatory abuse stretch from an interpersonal emphasis in policy documents to a more structural approach. There are open questions about the status of discriminatory abuse as a category of abuse due to the complicated interface between discriminatory motivations and the abusive acts through which they are experienced. A range of factors can obscure its identification, particularly the hidden, stigmatised and normalised nature of discriminatory abuse. Some recommendations for practice are identified, but more work is needed to develop the practice vocabulary and required skills. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Elder abuse and neglect in nursing homes as a reciprocal process: the view from the perspective of care workers; by Ana Paula Gil, Manuel Luis Capelas.: Emerald, 2022, pp 22-42.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 24, no 1, 2022, pp 22-42.

Reciprocal abuse inside care practices remain under-studied due to their invisibility and further research is required. The purpose of this paper was to explore different levels of conflicts inside organisations. The study was based on a self-administered questionnaire filled out by 150 care workers in 16 Portuguese care homes.

Results indicated that overall, 54.7% of care workers had observed abuse in their daily practice in the preceding 12 months: 48.7% psychological; 36.0% neglectful care practices; 14.0% physical and 3.3% financial abuse. The figures decreased significantly as regards abuse committed themselves, with 16.7% of those admitting to having committed at least one of these behaviours. The highest figures were also recorded for psychological abuse (13.3%) and neglect (6.7%). There was a statistically significant relationship between abuse committed by care workers and abuse committed by residents. Overall 52.0% of care workers reported having been the target of at least one such behaviour by residents. This paper had its limitations as the sample consisted of only 16 nursing homes (12 not-for-profit and four for-profit nursing homes). The fact that only four of the 16 homes were for-profit was a potential limitation both in general and in particular because research has shown that lower quality of care and elder abuse and neglect are more common in for-profit nursing homes at least in Portugal. The results were also based on self-reported measures. Factors enhancing a reciprocal process of abuse included a reactive behaviour, the risk of retaliation after a complaint, the difficulty in dealing with dementia and the residents' aggressive behaviour, an absence of a training and support policy in an environment where difficult working conditions prevailed. Conflict was found to be much more than reducing an interpersonal relationship problem between residents and staff and extending to the whole organisation. There are still uncertainties on how organisations, staff and residents interact between themselves and affect care practices. (JL)

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Enduring powers of attorney and financial exploitation of older people: a conceptual analysis and strategies for prevention; by Nola M Ries.: Taylor and Francis, 2022, pp 357-374.

Journal of Aging and Social Policy, vol 34, no 3, 2022, pp 357-374.

Enduring powers of attorney (POAs) are commonly used legal instruments that enable older people to plan for asset management in the event of future incapacity. The policy objective of POAs - empowering control over money and property - are frustrated when POAs are misused to financially exploit older people. This commentary integrates theory and evidence to propose a conceptual framework for POA-facilitated financial exploitation (POA-FE). Identified risk factors include inadequate knowledge about the POA role; family conflicts; attitudes of entitlement; and lack of planning and preparation for financial decision-making. POA-FE occurs on a continuum of behaviour. Strategies for preventing POA-FE which use strengths-based approaches for older people and their attorneys are suggested. (RH)

ISSN: 08959420

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Factors associated with health care providers speaking with older patients about being subjected to abuse; by Atbin Motamedi, Mikael Ludvigsson, Johanna Simmons.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2022, pp 20-37.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 34, no 1, January-February 2022, pp 20-37.

Health care providers have difficulties responding to elder abuse. This study aimed to investigate factors associated with health care providers speaking with older patients about being subjected to abuse, and what facilitating measures staff preferred to help them achieve this. A cross-sectional questionnaire survey was conducted among hospital health care providers (n = 154) in Sweden. Half of the respondents had experience of speaking about elder abuse. A high sense of professional responsibility (OR 3.23) and being less concerned about inflicting damage to the therapeutic relationship (OR 3.97) were associated with having spoken with older patients about being subjected to abuse. Written guidelines about elder abuse and a patient information sheet were the most preferred facilitating measures. The authors' findings indicate that increasing care providers' sense of responsibility and addressing concerns about damaging the therapeutic relationship might be important factors to target in future interventions to improve health care response to elder abuse. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

In-home dementia caregiving is associated with greater psychological burden and poorer mental health than out-of-home caregiving: a cross-sectional study; by S Brini, A Hodkinson, A Davies (et al): Taylor and Francis, April 2022, pp 709-715.

Aging and Mental Health, vol 26, no 4, April 2022, pp 709-715.

Caregivers who live with a person with dementia who receives care, compared with those who live elsewhere, are often considered to experience greater levels of psychological and affective burden. However, the evidence for this is limited to studies that use small sample sizes and that failed to examine caregivers' psychological well-being. The authors considered these issues in a large cohort of dementia caregivers. They conducted a cross-sectional study comparing the burden, anxiety and depression of 240 caregivers living with a dementia care recipient and 255 caregivers living elsewhere. It was found that caregivers living with the care recipient relative to those living elsewhere showed significantly greater burden and depression, but no group differences

in anxiety were found. This study adds to the evidence by showing that cohabiting with a care recipient with dementia is associated with greater burden and poorer psychological well-being. Strategies aiming to improve caregivers' burden and psychological well-being should take account of caregivers' living arrangements. (RH)
ISSN: 13607863

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Invisible and at-risk: older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic; by Susan M Benbow, Samishtha Bhattacharyya, Paul Kingston, Carmelle Peisah.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2022, pp 70-76.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 34, no 1, January-February 2022, pp 70-76.

During the COVID-19 pandemic the risks to older adults of systemic abuse and neglect have become amplified, alongside increasing abuse and neglect in the community. Novel risks have also evolved involving cybercrime and the use of remote technologies in health and social care related to the pandemic. This commentary brings together lessons to be learned from these developments and initial ideas for actions to mitigate future risks. (RH)
ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

"Just because people are old, just because they're ill...": dignity matters in district nursing; by Emma Stevens, Liz Price, Liz Walker.: Emerald, 2022, pp 3-14.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 24, no 1, 2022, pp 3-14.

This paper aimed to explore the concept and practice of dignity as understood and experienced by older adults and district nursing staff. The paper adds a new, nuanced understanding of safeguarding possibilities in the context of district nursing care delivered in the home. The research used an ethnographic methodology involving observations of care between 62 community district nursing clinicians and patient and semi-structured interviews with 11 nursing staff and 11 older adult recipients of district nursing care in England. Findings showed that abuse was less likely to occur when clinicians were maintaining the dignity of their patients. The themes of time and space were used to demonstrate some fundamental ways in which dignity manifested. The absence of dignity offered opportunities for abuse and neglect to thrive. So both time and space were essential safeguarding considerations. Dignity was influenced by time and how it was experienced temporally, but nurses were not allocated time to 'do dignity', an arguably essential component of the caregiving role, yet one that could become marginalised. The home-clinic exists as a clinical space requiring careful management to ensure it is also an environment of dignity that can safeguard older adults. District nurses have both a proactive and reactive role in ensuring their patients remain safeguarded. By ensuring care is delivered with dignity and taking appropriate action if they suspect abuse or neglect, district nurses can safeguard their patients. (JL)

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Mothering in later life: older mothers and their challenging adult children; by Judith R Smith.: Cambridge University Press, August 2022, pp 1822-1843.

Ageing and Society, vol 42, no 8, August 2022, pp 1822-1843.

This study uses constructivist grounded theory to explore older women's responses to the unexpected need to provide financial, emotional and residential support to their adult children who were experiencing problems with mental illness, substance abuse and/or absence of employment. Twenty-nine American women (>60) were interviewed: 55 per cent were poor and half were women of colour. Using the theoretical model of intergenerational ambivalence, three types of structural ambivalence are discovered: mothers' reactions to their adult children's behaviour that violate expectations for reciprocity; women's dismayed reactions to their adult children's aggressive behaviours towards themselves as their mothers; and the women's struggle regarding balancing their role as a mother to protect their adult children alongside their wish and identified needs for self-care. All of the conflicts were expressed within the frame of their role of mother. The internalised mandate to be 'a good mother' resulted in many experiencing shame, self-blame and guilt, and this self-blame was an obstacle to reaching out for help. This study adds to the growing body of feminist gerontological research and examines the ideological and structural variables that influence the predominance of female unpaid family care-givers in later life. The dilemma for older women with troubled adult children is both personal and political. (RH)

ISSN: 0144686X

From : <http://www.cambridge.org/aso>

Sexual assault of older people by hospital staff in England; by Amanda Warburton-Wynn.: Emerald, 2022, pp 54-56.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 24, no 1, 2022, pp 54-56.

A research paper was published in October 2021 highlighting results of freedom of information (FOI) requests sent to National Health Service (NHS) Trusts in England. The FOI requests asked for the number of incidents of sexual assault reported by hospitals where the victim was aged over 60 and the alleged perpetrator was a

member of staff. The methodology involved sending FOI requests to all 206 NHS hospital Trusts in England requesting information on reported incidents of sexual assault against patients over 60 years old from 2016/17 to 2020/21, where the alleged perpetrator was a member of staff (including agency staff). Along with the number of reports, the FOI request also asked for the sex of the victim and alleged perpetrator, whether the incident was reported to police, the outcome of the police investigation and whether any internal disciplinary processes were followed. Of the hospitals that responded with some data (others were nil return), 56 individual reports meeting the criteria of the FOI were identified. A further 19 hospitals advised that they held reports of such incidents but under general data protection regulations they were unable to disclose exact numbers. Overall findings revealed that there were at least 75 reports of sexual assault on patients over 60 by hospital staff in the previous five years. The findings also showed that whilst the majority of victims were female, 30% were male and that a disappointing number were reported to police _ only 16. Of these, 14 were closed as 'No Further Action' by the police. (JL)

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-11-2021-0040>

Social work response to elder abuse in Uganda: voices from practitioners; by Charles Kiiza Wamara.: Taylor and Francis, May-June 2022, pp 361-381.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 65, no 4, May-June 2022, pp 361-381.

Social workers across the globe are at the forefront of tackling elder abuse, as they are committed to social justice, human rights and respect for human diversity. However, research on social workers' response to elder abuse in Sub-Saharan Africa remains scarce. This qualitative study assessed how social workers in Uganda have responded to elder abuse. In-depth semi-structured interviews were used to collect data from 21 social workers. The findings suggest that social work in Uganda has not asserted itself in the fight against elder abuse. The few social work interventions aimed at reducing the risk of elder abuse are mostly anti-poverty undertakings. Social workers mainly discussed the drivers of elder abuse, correlating them with their interventions and challenges such as the absence of a specific law for older people, ignorance of older people's rights, and the underreporting of elder abuse. This study found that advocacy is needed for specific laws that protect the rights of older people, along with public awareness campaigns and the establishment of a research centre for ageing and later life. (RH)
ISSN: 01634372

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Tackling abuse of older people: five priorities for the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021-2030); by World Health Organization - WHO. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2022, 30 pp.

Globally, 1 in 6 people aged 60+ experience abuse in the community every year, with potentially severe physical and mental health, financial and social consequences. This document presents priorities for tackling elder abuse in a coordinated, strategic way within the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021-2030). A systematic review of the literature and 26 interviews with key informants were used to identify factors that account for elder abuse having such a low global priority. Five priorities for tackling the problem are outlined: combat ageism; generate more and better data on the prevalence and on risk and protective factors; develop and scale up cost-effectiveness solutions; make an investment case; and raise funds. By implementing these priorities, governments, United Nations agencies and development organisations, civil society organisations, academic and research institutions and funders could finally start to prevent abuse of older people globally, and hence contribute to improving their health, well-being and dignity. (RH)

From : <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/356151>

Understanding the mechanisms underlying the effects of loneliness on vulnerability to fraud among older adults; by Jing Wen, Hang Yang, Qianhan Zhang (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2022, pp 1-19.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 34, no 1, January-February 2022, pp 1-19.

The current study aimed to clarify the relationships between loneliness, susceptibility to persuasion, self-control, and vulnerability to fraud among older adults. The authors especially wanted to investigate whether susceptibility to persuasion mediates the association between loneliness and vulnerability to fraud, and whether self-control moderates the relationship in this process. A moderated mediation model was examined with 252 Chinese older adults (mean age = 67.94, SD = 6.27) who completed questionnaires regarding loneliness, susceptibility to persuasion, self-control, and vulnerability to fraud. The results revealed that loneliness significantly predicted older adults' vulnerability to fraud and susceptibility to persuasion partially mediated this relationship. Moreover, this mediating effect was only significant for older adults with low self-control. These findings enrich our understanding of how loneliness affects older adults' vulnerability to fraud and provide practical guidance for establishing protections against fraud targeting older adults. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://doi.org/10.1080/08946566.2021.2024105>

2021

A 7-year trend analysis of the types, characteristics, risk factors, and outcomes of elder abuse in community settings; by Bianca Brijnath, Pragma Gartoulla, Melanie Joosten (et al): Taylor and Francis, August-October 2021, pp 270-287.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 4, August-October 2021, pp 270-287.

Although a national study of elder abuse is under way in Australia, the country has, so far, no reliable prevalence data. In the state of Victoria, elder abuse is recognised as a form of family violence that may occur between the older person and any other household member. This study examined annual changes in patterns of elder abuse in Victoria state over a 7-year period. Data are derived from records of 2,325 advice calls undertaken from July 2021 to June 2019 by Senior Rights Victoria (SVR), a specialist community legal centre tasked with supporting older people who have experienced elder abuse. Most common was psychological abuse (62.3%), followed by financial abuse (62%), physical abuse (15.7%) and social abuse (1.2%). Most of the sample (61.2%) reported experiencing one type of abuse. As well as focusing on people's abusive experiences, this study also illuminates demographic attributes, perpetrator characteristics and case outcomes. The ways in which issues such as housing affordability, poverty and language proficiency intersect with elder abuse are also examined. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Addressing the psychological impact of elder mistreatment: community-based training partnerships and telehealth-delivered interventions; by Melba A Hernandez-Tejada, Theresa Skojec, Gabrielle Frook (et al): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2021, pp 96-106.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 1, January-February 2021, pp 96-106.

The authors describe a two-pronged approach to addressing elder abuse of older adults living in the community. The program under discussion is based at a medical university in the southeast of South Carolina. Part 1 of the program involves briefly training community healthcare providers to screen for elder abuse and to make referrals for services. Part 2 is an intervention program that addresses the mental health impacts of elder abuse in a non-stigmatising, non-threatening manner, and involves using telehealth for greater reach. This work was supported by the South Carolina Office of the Attorney General, Crime Victims Services. Funding of the program by the South Carolina Office of the Attorney General Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants is also acknowledged. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Adult protective services training: insights from California caseworkers; by Pi-Ju Liu, Alicia Neumann, Kate Radcliffe, Anna Chodos.: Taylor and Francis, April-May 2021, pp 274-290.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 64, no 3, April-May 2021, pp 274-290.

Adult Protective Services (APS) training is critical to the mission of APS in supporting the workforce but not much is known from caseworkers' perspectives. To learn more, 63 caseworkers in five California counties, from urban, suburban, and rural areas, participated in focus groups. Discussion was organised around three open-ended questions regarding implementation of the National Adult Protective Services Association (NAPSA) training content in practice: (1) What trainings have changed your practice and how? (2) How could training be changed to make it easier to implement? (3) What characteristics of your work environment interfere with implementation of learning? Through iterative reading and review of focus group transcripts, four themes emerged: (1) motivations, (2) barriers, (3) facilitators, and (4) impact. Caseworkers also made recommendations to improve training for better implementation of concepts and skills. Caseworkers involved in this study were quick to assert the need for increased access to training, more sophisticated content and experiential learning. Moreover expanding and enhancing safety training was recommended, as was aligning training with local needs and policies. Since the NAPSA approved APS core competencies and advanced topics are also offered and used in other counties and states, considering how to improve training could benefit caseworkers nationwide. (JL)

ISSN: 01634372

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Can adults discriminate between fraudulent and legitimate e-mails?: Examining the role of age and prior fraud experience; by Alison M O'Connor, Rebecca A Judges, Kang Lee, Angela D Evans.: Taylor and Francis, June-July 2021, pp 181-205.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 3, June-July 2021, pp 181-205.

This Canadian study assessed how accurate adults are at detecting fraudulent e-mail activity. A total of 100 younger (18-26 years) and 96 older adults (60-90 years) categorized a series of e-mails as legitimate or as

fraudulent phishing scams and self-reported their fraud experiences. Younger and older adults did not differ in accuracy rates when categorising the e-mails (72%), but older adults used a "high-suspicion" strategy where they were more likely to mislabel a legitimate e-mail as fraudulent compared to younger adults. Younger adults were less likely to be targeted by fraud than older adults, but the groups were victimised at similar rates. Being a previous victim of fraud negatively related to e-mail detection performance, but this differed across age groups and the extent of fraud experience. Together, these results provide insight into the relation between fraud experience and the ability to detect e-mail scams and can inform fraud prevention and education initiatives. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Challenges faced by older people in a district of Uttar Pradesh: a qualitative study; by Avanish Bhai Patel.: Emerald, 2021, pp 263-276.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 4, 2021, pp 263-276.

The steady rise in aged population has brought many challenges such as social, economic and health care that confront of the older people in their later life. The purpose of this study is to understand the nature of challenges among the older people and to assess the role of social security programmes for the welfare of the older people. The qualitative descriptive research has been applied in this paper. The qualitative descriptive research has been applied in this paper. The study was conducted in a sample of 220 elderly living in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, using purposive sampling. The study was based on interviews. The order of questions and samples depended on the information flow during the interviews. The purposes of using the qualitative descriptive research in the present study are to satisfy the researcher's curiosity and desire for better understanding to discuss the challenges faced by older people (these challenges are social vulnerability, poor economic conditions, poor health and no familiarity with government programmes), to understand the practicability of the study in extensive way and to explain why any phenomenon occurs or why older people face problems in later life. The first finding demonstrates that the different challenges among older people such as social, economic and health challenges are affecting their way of life and sense of well-being and are fracturing their social bonds from the family and society. The second finding indicates that only 46.3% older people are benefitted from government pension programmes schemes. While the numbers of older people are unknown from other government welfare programmes such as health programmes, concession for older people and maintenance and welfare of parent and senior citizen act are not able to work properly due to lack of awareness and lack of proper communication between older people and government bodies

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-02-2021-0007>

Comparing older adult and child protection policy in the United States of America; by Peiyi Lu, Mack Shelley.: Cambridge University Press, February 2021, pp 273-293.

Ageing and Society, vol 41, no 2, February 2021, pp 273-293.

Compared with policy related to child abuse, older adult protection policy developed later and made slower progress in the United States of America. Few studies have addressed older adult protection policy. This paper compares the two policies and provides implications about how to improve older adult protection policy by emulating child protection policy. The Dimensions of Choice Framework was utilised to illuminate the differences between child protection and older adult protection policies (i.e. allocation, provisions, delivery and finance), while Advocacy Coalition Framework theory was used to explain why these differences exist (i.e. the contentions between ally and opposite coalitions). The Dimensions of Choice Framework refined the descriptive comparison of the two policies while the Advocacy Coalition Framework unfolded the efforts and struggles between advocacy coalitions that result in policy changes; and the conceptual combination further provides a cross-disciplinary link between social work and public policy studies. Findings indicated that, compared to child protection policy, older adult protection policy lacked federal legislative and administrative direction, well-developed diagnosis and evaluation tools, a national data system, sufficient federal funds and a comprehensive response mechanism. This was the case because older adult protection advocates presented a more controversial argument regarding the role of government intervention in protecting victims while respecting individual autonomy, lower public and government awareness, and weaker efforts from ally coalitions.

ISSN: 0144686X

From : <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0144686X19000990>

Consumer fraud: older people's perceptions and experiences; by Michal Segal, Israel (Issi) Doron, Sagit Mor.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2021, pp 1-21.

Journal of Aging and Social Policy, vol 33, no 1, January-February 2021, pp 1-21.

In view of the growing need to address the rights of older people as consumers, this study captures the perceptions and meanings that older people attribute to their experiences as older consumers, particularly regarding consumer fraud. The study used qualitative-phenomenological methodology based on semi-structured, open-ended interviews with 16 older consumers in Israel. The findings raise distinctive aspects of their experiences, including physical and cognitive characteristics of ageing, social response to ageing, and involvement of family members in decision making and support. The study concludes by offering several sociolegal policy recommendations for protecting older consumers that are directed to them, their family members, professionals interacting with them, and the legal system. (RH)

ISSN: 08959420

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

COVID-19: a shock to the system - reflections from practice by safeguarding adults boards managers; by Walter Lloyd-Smith, Lindsey Bampton, Julia Caldwell, Anita Eader, Helen Jones, Steven Turner.: Emerald, 2021, pp 134-139.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 2, 2021, pp 134-139.

This paper aims to set out to share the reflections of safeguarding adult board managers as they worked through what is likely to be just the first wave of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic. The paper draws on the experience of small number of safeguarding adult board managers who have provided reflections from practice. It illustrates just some of the responses developed by safeguarding adult board managers and their boards to continue to deliver the work of safeguarding those at risk of abuse and harm in the face of unprecedented impact of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic on a key aspect of the safeguarding adult system in England. The reflections reported here are not intended to offer a representative commentary on the experiences of those who oversee and manage safeguarding adults boards. It is intention to provide a flavour of some of the challenges and dilemmas faced and some of the creative solutions to address them used by one group of adult safeguarding practitioners.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-08-2020-0041>

Developing a tool to assess and monitor institutional readiness to address elder mistreatment in hospital emergency departments; by Kim Dash, Risa Breckman, Kristin Lees-Haggerty (et al.): Taylor and Francis, August-October 2021, pp 311-326.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 4, August-October 2021, pp 311-326.

Hospital emergency departments (EDs) lack the tools and processes required to facilitate consistent screening and intervention in cases of elder abuse and neglect. To address this need, the National Collaboratory to Address Elder Mistreatment has developed a clinical care model that EDs can implement to improve screening, referral and linkage to coordinated care and support services for older adults who are at risk of mistreatment. To gauge ED readiness to change and facilitate adoption of the care model, the authors developed an organisational assessment tool, the Elder Mistreatment Emergency Department Assessment Profile (EM-EDAP). Development included a phased approach in which: evidence on best practice was reviewed; and the authors consulted with multidisciplinary experts, and sought input from ED staff. Based on this formative research, the authors developed a tool that can be used to guide EDs in focusing on practice improvements for addressing elder mistreatment that are most responsive to local needs and opportunities. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder abuse and health outcomes among community-dwelling older adults in India: results of a national survey in 2017-2018; by Supa Pengpid, Karl Peltzer.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2021, pp 327-341.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 4, August-October 2021, pp 327-341.

The study aimed to estimate the associations between elder abuse and poor physical health, poor mental health and health risk behaviours in older adults in a national community-based survey in India. The study sample included 31,477 older adults (age 60+) from Wave 1 of the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI, 2017-2018) a cross-sectional national community dwelling survey. Results indicate that the prevalence of elder abuse during that time was 5.2%. In the adjusted logistic regression analysis, elder abuse was significantly positively associated with poor mental health and poor well-being (low life satisfaction, not happy, insomnia symptoms, depressive symptoms, loneliness, neurological or psychiatric problems and lower self-rated health status), poor physical health (bone or joint disease, physical pain, gastrointestinal problems, incontinence, functional disability, underweight and persistent headaches), fall and health care usage. In addition, in unadjusted analysis,

elder abuse was associated with poorer cognitive functioning, current tobacco use and dizziness. Elder abuse among older adults in India is associated with poor physical health, poor mental health and health care usage, emphasizing the need to consider elder abuse in various physical and mental health contexts. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder abuse in life stories: a qualitative study on rural Chinese older people; by Yanping Liu, Fawen Hu.: Taylor and Francis, June-July 2021, pp 206-220.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 3, June-July 2021, pp 206-220.

Holding beliefs such as elder respect seems to make Chinese older adults vulnerable to feel abused. This study investigated how Chinese older people in the countryside perceive abuse and make sense of their abusive experiences while telling their life stories. Using a narrative approach, the authors conducted semi-structured interviews with 17 older people living in a rural village in Yunnan province, China to collect their life stories; special attention was paid to their telling of abuses. Thematic analysis of the data suggests that elder abuse for the participants is a betrayal of trust that is established within Chinese cultural values. Four themes were identified in explaining the participants' experiences of abuse: disrespect, dependency and the down-valued self, disconnection and rejection, and social comparisons in the construction of abuse. Implications for future research and practices in stopping elder abuse are discussed. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder maltreatment in Europe and the United States: a transnational analysis of prevalence rates and regional factors; by Charles R Henderson, Paul Caccamise, Joaquim J F Soares (et al): Taylor and Francis, August-October 2021, pp 249-269.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 4, August-October 2021, pp 249-269.

The authors investigated the association between type and frequency of elder maltreatment (EM) and residential setting (rural, suburban, and urban settings in the U.S. and northern and southern cities in Europe). This analysis used data on 7,225 participants from European and U.S. cross-sectional studies to estimate rates of EM in three domains in the five settings in logistic-linear models that included setting and demographic variables and tested pre-specified contrasts on settings. Northern Europe is similar to the U.S. in rate of financial exploitation, while the Mediterranean has higher rates than either of the other two. For emotional and physical maltreatment, the Mediterranean is similar to the U.S.; Northern Europe has higher rates. EM differs between and within settings in the U.S. and Europe. There is a need for rigorous research to examine the effects of residential settings and environment on EM. Interventions to reduce EM should be explored. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder mistreatment and life satisfaction of older adults: mediating roles of emotional closeness with children and loneliness; by Chaixin Jiang, Shan Jiang.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2021, pp 351-367.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 5, November-December 2021, pp 351-367.

Elder mistreatment is a risk factor in the life satisfaction of older adults, yet understanding of its underlying mechanisms remains limited. This study investigates the mediating role of emotional closeness and loneliness in the association between elder mistreatment and life satisfaction. A sample of 8,717 Chinese older adults is obtained from the 2018 China Longitudinal Aging Social Survey. Results reveal that emotional mistreatment has a negative effect on the life satisfaction of older adults. Moreover, emotional mistreatment is associated with a low level of emotional closeness and a high degree of loneliness, which further decreases life satisfaction. However, emotional closeness with children did not significantly mediate the association between physical mistreatment and life satisfaction. This study advances the comprehension of the influencing path on how elder mistreatment affects older people's life satisfaction. Implications for policy and intervention programs are discussed. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Enhancing and evaluating the capacity of elder abuse fatality review teams to assist victim services; by Jason Burnett, Carmel Bitondo Dyer, Candace J Heisler.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2021, pp 107-122.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 2, March-May 2021, pp 107-122.

Fatality review teams (FRTs) have been historically helpful in identifying systemic issues that may lead to child and domestic violence deaths to improve responses, guide prevention efforts and better serve victims. More recently, these teams have formed to address similar concerns in elder abuse matters. The American Bar Association Commission on Law and Aging received an early grant to study elder abuse fatality review teams

(EAFRTs) and in 2005 created its first Replication Guide. The current study reports on a subsequent national survey of EAFRTs, conducted 14 years later to identify important similarities and differences in team operations, impact and sustainability. EAFRTs are growing nationally in numbers, have positive impacts on member elder abuse and victim services knowledge, skills and confidence, but experience challenges to impact evaluability and sustainability due to low funding and membership time, turnover and commitment. Recommendations for supporting newly developing and currently functioning EAFRTs are provided. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Financial abuse, statutory provisions and the courts: adequacy and analysis of enduring and lasting powers of attorney; by Owen P O'Sullivan.: Emerald, 2021, pp 253-262.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 4, 2021, pp 253-262.

Financial abuse can be difficult to detect, and it is deemed to have the same potential to cause distress as other forms of abuse. The delegation of financial affairs brings with it the scope for degrees of exploitation. This study aims to assess the adequacy of the statutory provisions and courts in England and Wales at protecting at risk older people from the harm of financial abuse. The review focuses on the enduring power of attorney and the lasting power of attorney provisions. Cases discussed were selected based on their judgments' significance in relation to these powers, the range of issues illustrated and the extent of associated commentary and attention received in the literature. This piece is presented as a narrative review, and as such, references to case law and associated commentary are non-exhaustive. Shortcomings and vulnerabilities are identified and explored with respect to both provisions. These are contrasted and contextualised in view of the broader challenges and complexities associated with preventing financial abuse within society. Key consideration is given to powers of creation, registration, supervision, objection and revocation in addition to the role and powers of both the Office of the Public Guardian and the Court of Protection.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-01-2021-0004>

High death rate of older persons from COVID-19 in Quebec (Canada) long-term care facilities: chronology and analysis; by Marie Beaulieu, Julien Cadieux Genesse, Kevin St-Martin.: Emerald, 2021, pp 110-115.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 2, 2021, pp 110-115.

Among the ten Canadian provinces, Quebec has experienced the most significant excess mortality of older persons during COVID-19. This practice paper aims to present the chronology of events leading to this excess mortality in long-term care facilities (LTCFs) and a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon. Documented content from three official sources: daily briefings by the Quebec Premier, a report from the Canadian Armed Forces and a report produced by Royal Society of Canada experts were analysed. Two findings emerge: the lack of preparation in LTCFs and a critical shortage of staff. Indeed, the massive transfer of older persons from hospitals to LTCFs, combined with human resources management and a critical shortage of permanent staff before and during the crisis, generates unhealthy living conditions in LTCFs.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-08-2020-0033>

Missing voices: older people's perspectives on being abused in Uganda; by Charles Kiiza Wamara, Maria Bennich, Thomas Standberg.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2021, pp 288-310.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 4, August-October 2021, pp 288-310.

Abuse of older people is a major challenge for people who are ageing. Studies into older people's perspectives on abuse focus mainly on developed countries, while the views of those in sub-Saharan Africa remain largely unheard in social research. To address this imbalance, the authors report a qualitative study using in-depth semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions to examine older people's perceptions of abuse in Uganda. Thirty-three participants were selected from four districts of Uganda to reflect different locations, levels of development, cultures and contexts. Behaviours considered abusive were categorized into five themes: economic abuse, harassment and violence, disrespect, neglect and abandonment, and discrimination. Results showed that participants largely viewed their abuse from a cultural perspective, contrary to the West's perception based on a discourse of human rights. The findings show the need for a broader definition that includes the cultural dimensions of the abuse of older people in developing societies. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

The Money Smart for Older Adults program: a qualitative study of the participants' financial well-being; by Kathy Lee, Weizhou Tang, Sarah Jones (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March 2021, pp 120-134.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 64, no 2, March 2021, pp 120-134.

Money Smart for Older Adults is a programme that is tailored to older adults to raise awareness of the risks of financial exploitation and to teach them how to plan and make informed financial decisions. The purpose of this study was to examine financial circumstances of older adults enrolled in the programme and to explore how it could better support their financial wellbeing. Individual, in-depth interviews were conducted with 29 older adults who attended the programme provided by a local agency in northern Texas. Three themes emerged when exploring financial circumstances of the participants: (1) victims of financial fraud scams, (2) struggles with money management, and (3) inability to make ends meet. The programme has been serving older adults, particularly ethnically diverse older adults and low income older adults who may not have access to financial education workshops or seminars provided by private financial institutions. The Programme was perceived as helpful among the participants because it raised awareness of the importance of their financial wellbeing and it also supported their financial decision making. (JL)

ISSN: 01634372

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

The neglected contributions of self-efficacy to older adults' financial capacity; by Hassam Waheed.: Emerald, 2021, pp 106-113.

Quality in Ageing and Older Adults, vol 22, no 2, 2021, pp 106-113.

An ageing population comes with its own set of challenges such as impaired financial capacity and resultant dependency on others to manage financial affairs. Dependency in turn, as the evidence suggests, creates opportunities for financial exploitation of older adults. Related studies have primarily examined the clinical features and correlates of financial capacity or have attempted to develop its multidimensional measures. However both do little to resolve issues associated with impaired financial capacity. This paper aims to make a case for future researchers to assess older adults' financial capacity from a non-clinical aspect. Drawing on the notion of self-efficacy, as encapsulated within the social cognitive theory, this paper presents evidence from a host of different domains to demonstrate the potential contributions of self-efficacy to older adults' financial capacity. The contributions of self-efficacy in preserving older adults' financial capacity appear to be much more profound than is currently acknowledged in the literature, thereby overlooking potentially promising and cost-effective interventions for autonomous ageing. This paper presents a novel application of self-efficacy to autonomous ageing. Within this context, potential routes to the deployment of self-efficacy-based interventions are also discussed. (JL)

ISSN: 14717794

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/qaoa>

On (not) learning from self-neglect safeguarding adult reviews; by Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2021, pp 206-224.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 4, 2021, pp 206-224.

The purpose of this paper is to update the core data set of self-neglect safeguarding adult reviews (SARs) and accompanying thematic analysis. It also explores whether lessons are being learned from the findings and recommendations of an increasing number of reviews on self-neglect cases. Further published reviews are added to the core data set, mainly drawn from the websites of safeguarding adults boards (SABs). Thematic analysis is updated using the domains used previously. The domains and the thematic analysis are grounded in the evidence-based model of good practice, reported in this journal previously. Familiar findings emerge from the thematic analysis and reinforce the evidence-base of good practice with individuals who self-neglect and for policies and procedures with which to support those practitioners working with such cases. Multiple exclusion homelessness and alcohol misuse are prominent. Some SABs are having to return to further cases of self-neglect to review, inviting scrutiny of what is (not) being learned from earlier findings and recommendations. The national database of reviews commissioned by SABs remains incomplete. The Care Act 2014 does not require publication of reports but only a summary of findings and recommendations in SAB annual reports. National Health Service Digital annual data sets do not enable the identification of reviews by types of abuse and neglect. However, the first national analysis of SARs has found self-neglect to be the most prominent type of abuse and/or neglect reviewed. Drawing together the findings builds on what is known about the components of effective practice, and effective policy and organisational arrangements for practice. Answering the question 'why' remains a significant challenge for SARs. The findings confirm the relevance of the evidence-base for effective practice but SARs are limited in their analysis of what enables and what obstructs the components of best practice. Greater explicit use of research and other published SARs might assist with answering the 'why' question. Greater scrutiny is needed of the impact of the national legal, policy and financial context within which adult safeguarding is situated.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-02-2021-0008>

Perspectives of elder abuse in Lebanon; by Jinan Usta (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2021, pp 65-81.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 1, January-February 2021, pp 65-81.

Elder abuse is a preventable problem. At present, little is known about this phenomenon in Middle Eastern settings. This study explores elder abuse in Beirut, Lebanon from different stakeholders' points of view, with a focus on identifying behaviours that are considered to be abusive to older adults and predisposing factors. Focus group discussions were carried out with 88 home- and institution-based older adults, their family members and caregivers, and with 49 stakeholders (medical professionals, institution directors, government officials). Results showed that behaviours considered abusive among Lebanese participants were comparable to reports from international studies. The most commonly mentioned risk factors were history of abuse in a seemingly dysfunctional family, followed by caregivers' lack of acceptance of the physical changes that accompany ageing. The response to elder abuse requires a multidimensional approach that spans protective policies to increase care providers' awareness about the physiological changes of ageing, as well as concerted efforts to correct misinformation about the hidden problem of elder abuse. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Primary care physicians' identifying abuse of older adults in the small island state of Trinidad and Tobago; by Camile Huggins, Akeem Modeste-James, Jennifer Rouse.: Emerald, 2021, pp 20-31.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 1, 2021, pp 20-31.

This study aims to examine primary care physicians who are in a tenable position to identify signs of abuse in older adults as well as provide an opportunity to safeguard them from abuse. Yet little is known about their clinical decision-making process during a clinic visit to detect abuse of older adults and provide adequate support in the Caribbean. Fourteen primary care physicians working in a government operated free clinic were interviewed about their clinical decision-making process, in a narrative analysis format on the small island state of Trinidad and Tobago. Primary care physicians expressed lack of knowledge about the primary health-care clinics' protocols and procedures regarding abuse of older adults. Lack of attendance to educational in-service programs on recognizing and reporting abuse of older adults. A hands-off approach with non-medical abuse issues. Last there is no uniform assessments among the different types of physicians. Although these findings are among primary care physicians located in Trinidad and Tobago, the context may be applied to primary care settings in other Caribbean islands. Major focus should be geared towards increasing awareness among the public and health-care professionals.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-07-2020-0020>

Protecting vulnerable adults in Singapore: the creation of the Vulnerable Adults Act 2018; by Jill Manthorpe, Joanne Liming Chen.: Emerald, 2021, pp 32-44.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 1, 2021, pp 32-44.

The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyse the development and content of the Vulnerable Adults Act 2018 (hereafter 'the Act') in Singapore. It reports the parliamentary processes and deliberations. The study provides a synthesis of publicly available research, policy documents, parliamentary debate, media reports and commentary. It sets the Act's development and aims in Singapore's social and legal contexts. It notes the interface with other legislation and the focus of the Act on community and family abuse and neglect. The paper suggests some areas for research including how the Act is used and its impact and also points to areas where the Act does not apply and outlines new professional powers and responsibilities and the role of government and community-based organisations. The paper provides an early account of the genesis and aims of the new legislation, its powers and administration and draws international comparisons.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-07-2020-0025>

Reducing preventable harm to residents in aged care: a systems approach; by Peter D Hibbert, Robyn Clay-Williams, Johanna Westbrook, Richard L Reed, Andrew Georgiou, Louise K Wiles, Charlotte J Molloy, Jeffrey Braithwaite.: Wiley, March 2021, pp 72-76.

Australasian Journal on Ageing, vol 40, no 1, March 2021, pp 72-76.

Residents in Australian aged care facilities can suffer serious preventable harm from incidents ('adverse events' (AEs)). An inadequate response to AEs by aged care facilities can compound distress to residents and their families/carers. Facilities have an obligation to respond to and investigate AEs involving residents, learn from

them, and take action to reduce the chance of them reoccurring . Residential aged care facilities have a duty to create a culture where staff, residents and families/carers feel comfortable reporting AEs or complaints; there is adequate time and resources to manage AEs and complaints; and feedback is provided to staff, residents and their families/carers on the results of investigations into AEs/complaints. The Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission's role should encompass additional governance functions such as sharing results and lessons learnt from AEs, complaints and investigations across Australia, assuring the quality of investigations conducted by facilities, and undertaking national system-wide investigations.

ISSN: 14406381

From : <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajag.12861>

Research priorities for elder abuse screening and intervention: a Geriatric Emergency Care Applied Research (GEAR) network scoping review and consensus statement; by Jay Kayser, Nancy Morrow-Howell, Tony E Rosen (et al): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2021, pp 123-144.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 2, March-May 2021, pp 123-144.

The Geriatric Emergency Care Applied Research (GEAR) Network conducted a scoping review of the current literature on the identification of and interventions to address elder abuse among patients receiving care in emergency departments. The Network used this review to prioritise research questions for knowledge development. Two questions guided the scoping review. First, what is the effect of universal emergency department screening compared to targeted screening or usual practice on cases of elder abuse identified, safety outcomes, and health care utilisation? Second, what is the safety, health, legal and psychosocial impact of emergency department-based interventions vs usual care for patients experiencing elder abuse? The authors searched five article databases. Additional material was located through reference lists of identified publications, PsychInfo, and Google Scholar. The results were discussed in a consensus conference; and stakeholders voted to prioritise research questions. No studies were identified that directly addressed the first question regarding assessment strategies, but four instruments used for elder abuse screening in the emergency department were identified. For the second question, six articles were found on interventions for elder abuse in the emergency department; however, none directly addressed the question of comparative effectiveness. Based on these findings, GEAR participants identified five questions as priorities for future research - two related to screening, two related to intervention, and one encompassed both. In sum, research to identify best practices for elder abuse assessment and intervention in emergency departments is still needed. Although there are practical and ethical challenges, rigorous experimental studies are needed. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Retrospective study of older patient characteristics that increase the likelihood that a fracture was associated with abuse; by Merav Ben Natan, Yaniv Steinfeld, Yaniv Yonai (et al): Taylor and Francis, June-July 2021, pp 221-229.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 3, June-July 2021, pp 221-229.

Searching for clinical manifestations of elder abuse may help healthcare professionals identify cases of elder abuse. This study explored those characteristics of older patients with fractures that increase the likelihood that the fracture was associated with abuse. This is a retrospective chart review study of 1,000 patients aged 65 and older who presented to an emergency department in northern-central Israel with a fracture during 2019. The chart review included participant characteristics: sociodemographic data, medical data, data regarding the fracture, and data on the presence of forensic markers of elder abuse in individual patients. Descriptive statistics and regression models were used for the analyses. Older age, presence of dementia, and hand and facial fractures were associated with the presence of forensic markers, and were also found to predict having at least one forensic factor. This study provides further support for the creation of clinical guidelines for identification of elder abuse. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

The securitisation of dementia: socialities of securitisation on secure dementia care units; by Megan E Graham.: Cambridge University Press, February 2021, pp 439-455.

Ageing and Society, vol 41, no 2, February 2021, pp 439-455.

Nearly 50 million people around the world live with dementia, with statistics predicting a steady increase in prevalence for the foreseeable future. There is a need for comprehensive and compassionate dementia care. Long-term care homes have built special care units for people living with middle- to late-stage dementia. Among other services, these care units often use innovative security technologies that monitor and curtail movement beyond unit exit doors. As care-givers and technology developers grapple with the ethical dilemma of autonomy and risk management, researchers are beginning to investigate the social impact of these security

technologies. The present research contributes to this line of inquiry. Fieldwork was carried out on two secure long-term care units for people living with dementia. Ethnographic accounts will illustrate how security technology creates socialities of securitisation on a secure dementia unit. Using securitisation theory, The study will argue that dementia has been redefined, shifting it from a health issue to a security issue. The discursive construction of dementia as a security issue will be considered in terms of the co-constructed notions of vulnerability, risk, security threat and security challenge with respect to people living with dementia. The paper investigates how securitisation influences the ethics of dementia care.

ISSN: 0144686X

From : <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0144686X19001247>

Structural discrimination and abuse: COVID-19 and people in care homes in England and Wales; by Jonathan Parker.: Emerald, 2021, pp 169-180.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 3, 2021, pp 169-180.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the significant and high death toll of COVID-19 on care home residents and social care staff in England and Wales. These mortality figures, alongside differential treatment of residents and staff during the pandemic, are conceptualized as a form of structural abuse. Arguments are made for the inclusion of structural abuse as a separate category of elder abuse. The paper is predominantly conceptual but it also draws on available secondary data, such as mortality statistics, media reports and developing research. The paper finds that the lack of appropriate personal protective equipment, paucity of guidance and high mortality rate among care home staff and residents during the pandemic is indicative of social discourses that, when underpinned by ageism, reflect structural elder abuse. If structural elder abuse was to be included in classifications, it demands a rethink of social and health-care services and the policies and practices associated with them and reinforces the government message that safeguarding is everyone's business.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-12-2020-0050>

Theoretical approaches to elder abuse: a systematic review of the empirical evidence; by Joao Filipe Fundinho, Diana Cunha Pereira, José Ferreira-Alves.: Emerald, 2021, pp 370-383.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 6, 2021, pp 370-383.

The study of theoretical models explaining elder abuse has been one of the main gaps in the literature. This study aimed to conduct a systematic review to examine research supporting or opposing six theories of elder abuse: caregiver stress theory, social exchange theory, social learning theory, bidirectional theory, dyadic discord theory and the psychopathology of the caregiver. Seven databases were searched six times using different keywords about each theory. The paper found 26,229 references and then organised and analysed these references using pre-established criteria. In total 89 papers were selected which contained 117 results of interest. These papers were summarised and assessed for conceptual, methodological and evidence quality. The results showed evidence in favour of all the explored theories except for social learning theory, whose results indicated multiple interpretations of the theory. The study finishes by proposing that each of these theories might explain different facets of elder abuse. More research is necessary to understand how the predictions of these different theories interact. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Theorising the impact of COVID-19 on the fraud victimisation of older persons; by Cassandra Cross.: Emerald, 2021, pp 98-109.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 2, 2021, pp 98-109.

The purpose of this paper is to understand how COVID-19 may alter the vulnerability levels of older persons, and how this may change their potential for fraud victimisation. This is particularly focused on the government's use of isolation, restrictions on activity and physical distancing to combat the virus. In the absence of statistics, this paper examines what is currently known about older persons and fraud, as well as the recent knowledge of COVID-19-related fraud. On this basis, the paper hypothesises the conceivable changes to vulnerability that potentially expose older persons to fraud. The paper argues that COVID-19 has not seen 'new' fraudulent approaches, rather offenders have used COVID-19 as a context to their existing schemes. Further, the current response to COVID-19 can substantially increase the number of older persons experiencing levels of vulnerability, and therefore increase their fraud risk. The study provides an impetus to target the well-being and connectivity of older persons, (regardless of the COVID-19 context), to reduce their vulnerability to fraud victimisation.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-08-2020-0035>

Three early papers on self-neglect; by Stephen Martineau.: Emerald, 2021, pp 45-56.
Journal of Adult Protection, vol 23, no 1, 2021, pp 45-56.

This study examines three English research papers on self-neglect, from 1957, 1966 and 1975, discussing them in the context of more recent thinking and the statutory framework in England. In reviewing the three research papers, developments and points of continuity in the field of self-neglect are identified and discussed in this paper. In light of the findings of the three articles, the present paper traces some of the classificatory refinements in this field that have taken place since the papers were published, notably in respect of hoarding and severe domestic squalor. Some of the difficulties in making judgements about behaviour thought to breach societal norms are described, and the challenges practitioners face in intervening in cases, particularly where the person concerned is refusing assistance, are examined.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-07-2020-0023>

The under-reporting of elder abuse and neglect: a Malaysian perspective; by Raudah Mohd Yunus.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2021, pp 145-150.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 2, March-May 2021, pp 145-150.

This commentary highlights the issue of under-reporting of elder abuse and neglect (EAN) in the Malaysian context. It attempts to elucidate the findings of the 2018 National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS) related to the trend of reporting among EAN victims, and offers some recommendations. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Understanding aging and consumer fraud victimization in the Chinese context: a two-stage conceptual approach; by Jessie X Fan, Zhou Yu.: Taylor and Francis, June-July 2021, pp 230-247.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 33, no 3, June-July 2021, pp 230-247.

The relationship between ageing and consumer fraud victimisation is mixed in the literature. Most studies based on survey data have found older consumers less likely to be fraud victims, while a few studies have found older consumers more likely to be victimised, especially with certain fraud types. The authors developed a two-stage conceptual framework to differentiate fraud exposure from fraud victimisation once exposed. Using nationally representative Chinese data and controlling for confounders, it was found that consumers aged between 65 and 74 face similar risks of being targeted by perpetrators compared to younger groups, while consumers aged 75+ are less likely to be exposed to fraud. However, once exposed, both groups of older consumers are significantly more likely to become fraud victims. In the Chinese context, these two opposing effects led to an overall higher risk of consumer financial fraud victimisation for older consumers. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

2020

Addressing elder abuse: service provider perspectives on the potential of restorative processes; by Maria T Brown, Mary Helen McNeal.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2020, pp 357-376.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 4, August-October 2020, pp 357-376.

Older adults often rely on family and friends for care and support. Individuals providing support can take advantage of their vulnerabilities, resulting in neglect, physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, or financial exploitation. Conventional approaches, which older adults are often reluctant to pursue, utilize social service interventions, criminal justice responses, civil litigation, and case review multi-disciplinary teams. This project explored providers' perspectives on using restorative processes, alternative approaches that bring together the person harmed, the person committing the harm, and the community to address the harm and repair relationships. Researchers recruited and interviewed providers working with abused older adults, as referred by a community-based elder justice working group. Providers perceived that restorative processes have the potential to address and prevent social isolation, which often leads to elder abuse. We recommend providers explore restorative processes to address elder abuse, paying attention to implementation barriers and identifying appropriate methods for supporting and maintaining outcomes.

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://doi.org/10.1080/08946566.2020.1814179>

Adult safeguarding in Sweden's social services; by Inger Kjellberg.: Emerald, 2020, pp 257-267.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 5, 2020, pp 257-267.

The purpose of this paper is twofold: firstly, to describe adult safeguarding in Sweden's social services, and secondly, to analyse the changes in Sweden's national policies related to its adult safeguarding legislation and

discuss the implications. An analysis of two government bills was carried out inspired by the What's the Problem Represented to Be approach. The background and review procedure that is part of the obligation to report mistreatment in Sweden's social services is described. The policy analysis shows a change from a rights-based discourse concerning the duty of staff to safeguard vulnerable service recipients' rights, to a discourse on the obligation for staff to be part of systematic quality assurance. The most conspicuous change in the representation of the problem was attaching the problem descriptions to a lack of quality instead of a duty to protect. The implications of the reporting procedure are discussed in terms of a general lack of channels for service recipients and their family members to raise their own concerns about mistreatment. It is suggested that there ought to be more legal and transparent channels for service recipients and their family members to file complaints.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-03-2020-0006>

Attributions of elder neglect: a phenomenological study of older people in Ghana; by Kofi Awuviry-Newton, Jacob Oppong Nkansah, Kwadwo Ofori-Dua.: Wiley, November 2020, pp 2172-2178.

Health and Social Care in the Community, vol 28, no 6, November 2020, pp 2172-2178.

The purpose of the study was to explore how neglected older people describe the factors contributing to their state of neglect. A Phenomenological qualitative approach making use of a semi-structured interview was adopted. Purposive criterion and snowballing sampling were employed to recruit 12 older people facing neglect from Winneba in Ghana. Thematic data analysis making use of in-vivo and focussed coding was employed. Four major interrelated themes were identified. The themes are (a) 'Since the death of my husband': neglect as a function of a natural cause; (b) 'I did not plan well by then': neglect attributed to the self; (c) 'They do to all of us': neglect resulting from the failure of government institutions; and, (d) 'Our family do not even come to see us': neglect attributed to the breakdown of the extended family system. Application of the ecological theory in the discussion improves our understanding of holistic factors depriving older people of care and protection in Ghana. The findings draw attention to programs and policies, taking into consideration the personal, health and environmental factors to meet the needs of older people in Ghana.

ISSN: 09660410

From : <https://doi.org/10.1111/hsc.13028>

Can a positive doctor-patient relationship contribute to risk of elder abuse?; by Mark Yaffe.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2020, pp 385-387.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 4, August-October 2020, pp 385-387.

Positive doctor-patient relationships have been noted to be possible facilitators in the identification of elder abuse. A case from family practice is cited in which an enduring and well-appreciated relationship unintentionally set up potential for mistreatment. Considerations to factors beyond traditional elder abuse risk factors should be kept in mind.

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://doi.org/10.1080/08946566.2020.1770646>

Can artificial intelligence help identify elder abuse and neglect?; by Tony Rosen (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2020, pp 97-103.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 1, January-February 2020, pp 97-103.

A health care encounter is a potentially critical opportunity to detect elder abuse and initiate intervention. Unfortunately, health care providers currently very seldom identify elder abuse. Through development of advanced data analytics techniques such as machine learning, artificial intelligence has the potential to dramatically improve elder abuse identification in health care settings. No working systems are identified but large data sources which might be used to help develop algorithms are discussed as are issues such as the presence of unidentified cases in AI learning groups identified as free from abuse.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Capacity evaluations for adult protective services: videoconference or in-person interview; by John M Halphen (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2020, pp 121-133.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 2, March-May 2020, pp 121-133.

The Geriatrician clinicians of the Texas Elder Abuse and Mistreatment Institute - Forensic Assessment Center Network (TEAM-FACN) in Houston, have many years of experience providing capacity assessment services for Adult Protective Services (APS) and Texas courts. A process has developed which is efficient, consistent, and evidence-informed. In the last two years, telecommunication has been added to this process to conduct assessments of APS clients in areas of Texas remote from the Houston area. Of the 545 capacity assessments

TEAM-FACN has completed across the state of Texas over the first two years of adding telecommunication, 211 (39%) were conducted with in-person interviews and 334 (61%) were conducted using videoconference interviews. APS and the courts in remote areas of Texas have embraced the use of the videoconference assisted capacity assessments. This article describes this evidence-informed process and how telecommunication technology is incorporated to expand the reach of the service.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Challenges of aging in rural Ethiopia: "old age is like the sunset: it brings disrespect and challenges"; by Abraham Zelalem, Messay Gebremariam Kotecho.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2020, pp 893-916.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 63, no 8, November-December 2020, pp 893-916.

Gerontological inquiries are generally scarce in Africa compared to developed countries. Despite the overall shortage of gerontological studies in Ethiopia, most research conducted on issues of older people has hitherto excluded rural older people. Many rural older people are totally excluded from community-based long-term care and suffer a plethora of plights. The purpose of this phenomenological study was to explore, describe and interpret experiences of ageing of older people with regard to challenges. Hermeneutic phenomenology was used to explore, describe and interpret experiences of 20 older people (10 male and 10 female) aged 70 and older in an agrarian community. In-depth interview and observation were used to collect data from the participants. Findings from the study indicated that the participants had suffered from many challenges including poverty, deteriorated health and enervation, shrinkage of assets, financial hardship, rejection and scorn by youth, disrespect, abuse and limited social services. The findings can sensitise policymakers and other concerned bodies to the needs of older people. Implications of the study confirm that enhanced gerontological inquiries in rural areas as well as stronger collaboration among various stakeholders so that systems including community-based long-term care could be created to mitigate these multifaceted challenges. (JL)

ISSN: 01634372

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Clinical recognition of elder maltreatment and intention to report among primary care doctors; by Fadzilah Hanum Mohd Mydin (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2020, pp 72-83.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 1, January-February 2020, pp 72-83.

This study aimed to determine the primary care doctors' ability to recognize elder maltreatment and their intentions to report on such conditions. About 358 primary care doctors participated in this study. Outcomes were assessed using a validated five context-relevant clinical vignettes. Primary care doctor's recognition of sexual abuse was highest (91.0%); while the lowest (70.2%) in case signifying physical abuse. Despite being able to ascertain elder maltreatment, the intention to report the event is generally low even for cases exemplifying physical abuse, emotional abuse and neglect. However, intentions to report cases of sexual and financial abuse are 86.9% and 73.5% respectively. Findings highlighted the uncertainties of primary care doctors in distinguishing the clinical findings of non-accidental injuries and injuries due to acts of maltreatment. This provides support for educational intervention and guidelines or policies to improve the knowledge and skills of primary care doctors to intervene in elder maltreatment.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Communication neglect, caregiver anger and hostility, and perceptions of older care receivers' cognitive status and problem behaviours in explaining elder abuse; by Mei-Chen Lin.: Taylor and Francis, June-July 2020, pp 235-258.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 3, June-July 2020, pp 235-258.

The goal of the current study was to examine the roles of communication neglect and caregiver traits (i.e., anger and hostility) in explaining caregivers' tendency to engage in abusive behaviours - specifically, whether such tendency is likely to occur in situations where caregivers perceive older care receivers displaying cognitive impairment or problem behaviours. Two hundred fifty-five informal caregivers completed an online questionnaire via Qualtrics. Treating communication neglect as the mediator, and caregiver anger and hostility as moderators, the results suggested that caregivers who perceived their older care receivers displaying problem behaviours were more likely to engage in communication neglect, which then led to psychological abuse. Moreover, the joint effects of communication neglect and caregiver anger and hostility intensified caregivers' likelihood to commit psychological abuse. These findings provide initial evidence to further investigate the importance of communication neglect and dysfunctional behaviours such as anger and hostility in explaining psychological abuse in informal caregiving for older adults.

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

COVID-19 and residential care facilities: issues and concerns identified by the international network prevention of elder abuse (INPEA); by Marie Beaulieu, Julien Cadieux Genesse, Kevin St-Martin.: Emerald, 2020, pp 385-389.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 6, 2020, pp 385-389.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the physical, psychological, social and financial health of older persons. On this subject, the United Nations published a policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on older persons in May 2020. In line with this, the purpose of this general review is to address three issues affecting older persons living in residential care facilities: protective measures implemented to block the virus' entry, the types of mistreatment most frequently experienced and the necessity to promote and defend the rights of these persons. The design of this study is based on input gathered since the end of April during meetings of the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) and the results of a July survey of its members. The survey results indicate variability in the implementation of protective measures indifferent countries and the significant presence of mistreatment and violation of the rights of older persons. Three major issues demand attention: ageism, systemic and managerial problems and the effects of implemented measures. All these prompt the INPEA to once again plea for the adoption of an international convention of human rights of older persons.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JAP-08-2020-0034/full/pdf>

Determination of abuse and depression in the elderly; by Fadime Sen, Meltem Meric.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2020, pp 60-71.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 1, January-February 2020, pp 60-71.

This study was conducted to assess abuse and depression in elderly individuals. The universe of this descriptive and cross-sectional study consisted of individuals over the age of 65 years who were attending in a university at Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus hospital between October 2017 and March 2018. The sample consisted of a total of 310 elderly individuals. In the study, the Geriatric Depression Scale and the Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test were used as data collection tools. It was determined that abuse and depression scores were high in elderly individuals who were single, who had an primary school education or below, who had an income less than their expenditure, who had no social security. There was a positive, significant and moderate relationship found between the depression and abuse scores of the elderly individuals. It is recommended that mental health professionals should consider the association of depression and abuse for the risk groups determined in the study.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Developing a rigorous, systematic methodology to identify and categorize elder mistreatment in criminal justice data; by Sarah Dion (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2020, pp 27-45.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 1, January-February 2020, pp 27-45.

Elder mistreatment is complex, with cases typically requiring integrated responses from social services, medicine, civil law, and criminal justice. Only limited research exists describing elder mistreatment prosecution and its impact. Researchers have not yet examined administrative prosecutorial data to explore mistreatment response, and no standardized analytic approach exists. This study developed a systematic methodologic approach to identify elder mistreatment cases in prosecutorial data from cases of crimes against victims aged 60+. To do so, researchers operationalised elements of the accepted definition of elder mistreatment, including expectation of trust and vulnerability. They also designed an approach to categorise elder mistreatment cases, using the types of charges filed, into: financial exploitation, physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal/emotional/psychological abuse, and neglect. This standardised methodological approach to identify and categorize elder mistreatment cases in prosecution data is an important preliminary step in analysing this potentially untapped source of useful information about mistreatment response.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Discussing elder abuse and neglect in undergraduate dental education: a commentary; by Mario Brondani, Maxine G Harjani, Nawaf Alfawzan, Claudia Maria C Alves, Inger Wårdh, Leann Donnelly.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2020, pp 399-408.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 4, August-October 2020, pp 399-408.

The intra- and extra-oral signs of physical abuse and neglect can appear visible to a dental professional during routine care. Yet, little is known about the existing pedagogies employed to discuss elder abuse and neglect in undergraduate dental education and the level of knowledge undergraduate dental students have about elder abuse and neglect. The purpose of this commentary is to present a literature review exploring how the subject of elder abuse and neglect is taught in dental schools and to discuss the results of a brief knowledge-based questionnaire focused on elder abuse and neglect applied to Canadian undergraduate dental students.

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://doi.org/10.1080/08946566.2020.1750523>

Do interventions to prevent or stop abuse and neglect among older adults work?: A systematic review of reviews; by Khiya Marshall, Jeffrey Herbst, Candace Girod, Francis Annor.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2020, pp 409-433.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 5, November-December 2020, pp 409-433.

Abuse and neglect among older adults can affect everyone, and are recognized internationally as significant and growing public health issues. A systematic review of reviews was conducted to identify effective strategies and approaches for preventing abuse and neglect among older adults. Eligible reviews were systematic or meta-analyses; focused on the older population as reported in the publications; reviewed prevention interventions; included relevant violence and abuse outcomes; written in English; and published in a peer-reviewed journal between January 2000 and May 2020. Of 36 unique reviews reported in 37 articles (whittled down from 791 titles and abstracts), eleven unique reviews (12 publications) met the eligibility criteria, including one meta-analysis. Included reviews mainly focused on general abuse directed toward older adults; and educational interventions for professional and paraprofessional caregivers, multidisciplinary teams of health care and legal professionals, and families. Interventions were implemented in a variety of community and institutional settings and addressed primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. The reviews indicated weak or insufficient evidence of effectiveness in preventing or reducing abuse, yet several promising practices were identified. Future research is needed to evaluate emerging and promising strategies and approaches to prevent abuse among older adults. Effective interventions are also needed to prevent or reduce abuse and neglect among older adults. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder abuse: a retrospective analysis of autopsy cases from the department of legal medicine in Genoa from 2006 to 2017; by Francesco Ventura, Fiorella Caputo, Cristiano Micera, Andrea Molinelli.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2020, pp 388-398.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 4, August-October 2020, pp 388-398.

Elder abuse is a form of violence that is often misunderstood and still underestimated. This kind of abuse is classified in physical abuse, psychological abuse, financial abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and self-neglect. In this study, 784 cases of dead people over 65 years of age were retrospectively analyzed: in all cases, the cause of death was determined by the autopsy. Ten cases have been classified as victims of elder abuse: 7 females and 3 males aged between 67 and 91 (average age of 78.9 years). The types of abuse were as follows: neglect: 8 cases; physical abuse: 2 cases; psychological abuse: 2 cases; financial abuse: 2 cases; self neglect: 2 cases. In three cases, the victims had been subjected to two or more types of abuse. In 5 cases the victims had a neuro-psychic decay. In cases of neglect the cause of death was due to sepsis or dehydration. In a case of physical abuse, death was traumatic and related to physical violence. In cases of self neglect, death occurred due to cardiac causes. In cases of domestic abuse, the perpetrator was in most cases the elder's son and in one case the paid caregiver. In three cases, however, the abuses were committed against elderly guests in Nursing Homes. In three cases the perpetrator was affected by psychiatric disorders. Recognizing the elder abuse is often difficult and the understanding of the phenomenon in the case of death requires an integrated analysis of the autopsy data and the anamnesis of the victim.

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder abuse in Ghana: a qualitative exploratory study; by Wenche Malmedal, Christiana Anyan.: Emerald, 2020, pp 299-313.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 5, 2020, pp 299-313.

The aim of this study was to explore how Ghanaian staff in nursing homes and hospitals perceive abuse and neglect of older adults as well as to explore the nature and scope of abuse and neglect of older adults as it exists

in Ghana. This exploratory study used a qualitative research methodology that sets out to explore staff's perception of elder abuse in nursing homes and hospitals in Ghana. Five nursing assistants and two caregivers were interviewed in two nursing homes and four nurses were interviewed in one hospital. A semi-structured interview guide was used for data collection. The findings showed that elder abuse occurs in both hospitals and nursing homes, which might be attributed to different personal, situational and institutional characteristics as well as cultural and traditional value systems. Various factors at the level of interpersonal relationships contributed to elder abuse. Situational characteristics such as aggressive exchanges between residents and health workers and institutional characteristics such as limited facilities and resources to care for residents are all factors that were implicated in elder abuse. Finally, culture and traditional views, beliefs system and socioeconomic factors seem to be implicated in elder abuse and neglect.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-04-2020-0011>

Elder abuse protocols: identifying key features and establishing evidence for their use and effectiveness; by Barbara Blundell, Amy Warren, Emily Moir.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2020, pp 134-151.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 2, March-May 2020, pp 134-151.

Written protocols may guide staff responses to elder abuse. Their effectiveness is unclear, as protocols are generally unevaluated. This project aimed to review, evaluate, and update the Alliance for the Prevention of Elder Abuse: Western Australia's 2013 Protocol. A critical literature review identified key features of elder abuse protocols. Three focus groups (N = 19), and an online survey (N = 44) examined the usefulness and effectiveness of the 2013 Protocol and identified improvements. Seventy percent of survey respondents (n = 31) were familiar with the Protocol; all found it useful. Suggested updates included: example policies and resources; screening tools, signs, indicators, and guided risk assessment; further direction and training for front-line workers; and information about issues for diverse and vulnerable groups. An updated Protocol was developed and will be supported by stakeholder education. Ongoing maintenance is required in a changing service context, and future versions could be online and include features to support responses.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Elder mistreatment and psychological distress among U.S. Chinese older adults; by Ying-Yu Chao, Mengting Li, Shou-En Lou (et al.): Taylor and Francis, November-December 2020, pp 434-452.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 5, November-December 2020, pp 434-452.

This study aimed to examine the associations between different types of elder mistreatment, anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms among American Chinese older adults. Data were derived from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly (PINE), a study of Chinese older people aged 60+ in the greater Chicago area from 2011-2013. Measurements include elder mistreatment screening tools, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), and the Patient Health Questionnaire-9. Negative binomial regressions and logistic regressions were performed. The study found that participants with any mistreatment, psychological mistreatment, physical mistreatment, financial exploitation or caregiver neglect were more likely to have anxiety symptoms and depressive symptoms. Sexual mistreatment was not associated with symptoms of anxiety and depression. Thus, the rate of psychological distress differs based on the types of mistreatment among American Chinese older adults. The findings underline the need for public and community awareness, and improved education for health care professionals. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder sexual abuse and implicit ageism: examining the warm-incompetent bias among mock jurors; by Maggie L. Syme, Tracy J. Cohn.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2020, pp 1-26.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 1, January-February 2020, pp 1-26.

Implicit ageist beliefs about the warmth and incompetence of older adults may influence jurors' perceptions and judgments of an older adult's competence in legal cases hinging on capacity and consent, including elder sexual abuse. However, little is known about the nuances of implicit ageism in elder sexual abuse cases, and if it can be attenuated. The current study proposed to address these gaps via a randomized vignette design administered to a community sample of 391 US adults. Mock juror participants evaluated an elder sexual abuse case involving an older married couple, in which the victim had dementia. Results suggest that implicit ageism was present among mock jurors, consistent with a warm-incompetence bias, and was predictive of mock jurors' guilt ratings. Age- and dementia-relevant jury instructions and mock juror gender were not found to be predictive of guilt ratings. Implicit ageism among jurors should be addressed to reduce the potential for implicit age bias to affect elder sexual abuse cases.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

An empirical examination of elder abuse through the lens of mens rea; by Naval Bajpai (et al.): Emerald, 2020, pp 269-297.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 5, 2020, pp 269-297.

The purpose of this paper is to examine elder abuse (EA) tendency in the context of social integration and caregiver stress (CGS). Afterward, the attempt has been made to examine the role of mens rea or intention in the incidence of EA. To examine opinion on EA through the perspective of the older person and caregiver, a questionnaire was developed using exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. Afterward, a z-test was used for analyzing the results obtained from older people and caregivers. The results showed that in the context of EA, the opinion of caregivers differs from older people themselves. This finding was attributed to the theory of ignorance. Based on this, the legal action for every incidence of EA was discouraged by seeking endorsement from the attachment theory especially for the EA incidences arising due to factors such as social isolation or CGS. This research addresses the presence and non-presence of mens rea or intention in the incidence of EA. Future studies may be conducted by taking a sample from two more developed and developing economies. Moreover, based on the findings the recommended framework can be empirically examined by future researchers. Understanding the study through the perspective of the caregiver may facilitate the academicians and practitioners in keeping the fabric of relationships stronger among the elderly and caregiver.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-04-2020-0010>

Family dynamics and their association with elder family financial exploitation in families with appointed powers of attorney; by Bernard A Steinman, Virginia B Vincenti, Sukyung Yoon.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2020, pp 453-470.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 5, November-December 2020, pp 453-470.

Powers of attorney (POA) are widely used in end-of-life planning, and give authority (often to relatives) to manage elders' affairs if they become incapacitated. Unfortunately, family members are frequently perpetrators of elder family financial exploitation (EFFE). To understand possible EFFE precursors, the US Elder Family Financial Exploitation Survey (EFFES) collected hierarchical data (individual relatives nested within families) including respondent and elder demographics, financial exploitation details if it occurred, and family dynamics (general family functioning, fairness conflict, resource exchange patterns, entitlement attitudes and communication or problem-solving). Multilevel logistic regression models found positive association with greater fairness conflict and entitlement attitudes, and negative association with general family function, resource exchange expectations, and communication patterns when growing up, but no association with current communication. Findings can prompt families to proactively address negative family dynamics to reduce the risk of EFFE. Results may also inform decisions about appointing other fiduciaries (e.g. trustees) and personal representatives (executors). (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Getting the cues of elder abuse: an identification through dependency and modernization; by Naval Bajpai, Kushagra Kulshreshtha, Prince Dubey, Gunjan Sharma.: Emerald, 2020, pp 119-139.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 3, 2020, pp 119-139.

In the present era of modernisation, social group members interact with each other with selfish and unselfish intents. However, the unselfish means and ends build a long term relationship among people. On the other hand, selfish ends bud out unethical means such as abuses, violence and fights. The situation becomes tough when the same becomes evident among the family relationship and as a consequence the elderly are being treated unfairly. Out of such cases, some are reported and the majority of them remain unreported, which eventually becomes the cause of concern for the social welfare agencies. Thus, this paper aims to examine the elder abuse (EA) tendency in metro, non-metro and religious cities. For this study, a mixed-method approach is used to develop survey instruments, validate findings using qualitative and quantitative data sources for better generalization of results. The present study explored and confirmed the related factors using exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis for the establishment of a valid scale of EA. Further, the difference of perceptions among the elders for abuse across the metro, non-metro and religious cities was statistically checked using the ANOVA and post hoc techniques. The present study identified the traces of EA and created a comprehensive understanding of it. The present study manifests the prevailing practices of EA in society by discussing the demerits of dependency and modernization. Moreover, the present study assesses the pervasiveness and the repercussion of dependency and the impact of modernization on EA followed by a

discussion on how the victim elders may handle the situation. In the present study, a scale is developed to identify EA because of the dependency of the elderly and the modernisation of society. (Authors' abstract)

ISSN: 14668203

From : www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap

Grannicides in Ghana: a study of lethal violence by grandchildren against grandmothers; by Mensah Adinkrah.: Taylor and Francis, June-July 2020, pp 275-294.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 3, June-July 2020, pp 275-294.

This article presents the results of an exploratory research that examined 16 homicides perpetrated by grandchildren against their own grandmothers in Ghana, West Africa. The term grannicide is employed in the analysis to denote the slaying of a grandmother by her grandchildren. Data for the present study were extracted from various Ghanaian print and electronic media. Results from the analysis of data show that grannicide is gendered, with all 16 identified grannicides perpetrated by grandsons against grandmothers. Offenders typically were young and of low socioeconomic background. Victims were of advanced age, poor, and at least partially dependent on their children and grandchildren for economic, physical and social support. All the homicides occurred in the rural areas of the country, and the victims commonly shared a residence with the assailant. Witchcraft accusations were the predominant motive in grandchild-to-grandmother slayings. The killings were overwhelmingly brutal, exhibiting characteristics that criminologists call overkill. Recommendations for reducing this type of crime are offered.

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Making any difference?: Conceptualising the impact of safeguarding adults boards; by Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2020, pp 21-34.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 1, 2020, pp 21-34.

Criticisms of the effectiveness of Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) led to legislative reform in the shape of the Children and Social Work Act 2017. Given parallels between the mandates for LSCBs and Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs), the onus is on SABs to demonstrate their effectiveness. This paper explores how SABs might more effectively demonstrate their impact across the range of their mandated responsibilities. The paper draws on definitions of impact from social work education, healthcare and from university research, exploring their relevance for capturing different types of data regarding the outcomes and impact of SAB activity. The paper also draws on frameworks for the process of capturing data and for implementing strategies designed to change practice and develop adult safeguarding services. The paper argues that SABs have struggled to identify their impact, and need to consider what types of impact they are seeking to demonstrate before choosing methods of seeking to capture that information. The paper also argues that SABs may have given insufficient thought to the process of change management, to the components needed to ensure that desired outcomes are embedded in procedural and practice change. (NL/RH)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Of myths and markets: how marketisation of the care home sector contributes to circumstances where abuse is more likely to occur and continue; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2020, pp 315-331.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 5, 2020, pp 315-331.

Strategic socio-political views are notably scarce among contemporary discourses on the causes of abuse of vulnerable older people in care homes and nursing homes. This paper aims to catalyse higher order consideration and discussion of one socio-political characteristic that has relevance to the issue of abuse, that is, the market-like environment in which care and nursing homes in England operate. In doing so, the paper argues that the now firmly established but imbalanced 'quasi-market' of care that has developed over many years fosters conditions under which both poor care and abuse are more likely to occur. The evidence presented in the paper focuses primarily on the rise to dominance of for-profit care home provision and the contraction of public sector provision. The paper does not examine in detail the characteristics and market presence of the not-for-profit sector, because it has not held a numerically significant market share either historically or contemporarily. Outcomes of the marketisation of the care home sector that has its origins in the political landscape prevailing in 1979 and thereafter, along with the concurrent development of its regulation and oversight, are narrated and analysed. From this, a mythos of the motives behind the transition to a market-like economy that has taken place over four decades is developed and used to explain how prevailing market conditions contribute to the perpetuation of poor care and abuse. In the opinion of the author, there are identifiable consequences arising from the evolution of the current care economy that dispel the beliefs that providing care by means of current market-like arrangements is advantageous, that the independent regulation and monitoring of such a market is unproblematic and effective, and that the 'consumers' in this market are exercising personal choice, in accord

with classical economic theory. The paper offers the opportunity for the reader to consider how the development of a 'quasi' market of care and nursing home services that has come to be dominated by for-profit private providers, and that is subject to ineffective oversight, may have contributed to conditions where abuse is more likely to occur and endure. (NL/RH)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-01-2020-0002>

Older and wiser: age differences in susceptibility to investment fraud: the protective role of emotional intelligence; by Emily A Mueller (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2020, pp 152-172.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 2, March-May 2020, pp 152-172.

There have been inconsistent results regarding whether older adults are more vulnerable to fraud than younger adults. The two main goals of this study were to investigate the claim that there is an age-related vulnerability to fraud and to examine whether emotional intelligence (EI) may be associated with fraud susceptibility. Participants (N = 281; 18-82 years; M = 53.4) were recruited via Amazon's Mechanical Turk and completed measures of EI, decision-making, and scam susceptibility. Participants who scored higher on 'ability' EI were less susceptible to scams. The 'younger' group (M = 2.50, SD = 1.06) was more susceptible to scams than the 'older' group, $p < .001$, $d = 0.56$, while the 'older' group (M = 4.64, SD = 1.52) reported the scams as being more risky than the 'younger' group, $p = .002$, $d = 0.37$. 'Older' participants were more sensitive to risk, less susceptible to persuasion, and had higher than average emotional understanding. Emotional understanding was found to be a partial mediator for age-related differences in scam susceptibility and susceptibility to persuasion.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

The phenomenon of aging: the adaptation of Filipino elderly; by Jordan Tovera Salvador, Friyal ubarak Alqahtani.: Taylor and Francis, October-December 2020, pp 309-326.

Activities, Adaptation and Aging, vol 44, no 4, October-December 2020, pp 309-326.

The main aim of this descriptive qualitative study is to delve into and understand the lived experiences of Filipino older people. This study's phenomenological approach is underpinned by the Adaptation Theory. Semi-structured interviews, observations, field notes and qualitative documents were purposively collected from 12 Filipino older people. Inclusion criteria were used in selecting the participants to show homogeneity. Data were analysed and interpreted using Colaizzi method. In addition, the quality of reporting was authenticated by COREQ (consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research) standards. For the results, the lived experiences generated four emergent themes - the world of ageism, the trauma of elder abuse, the rise above the challenges, and older people's future - and entailed the active participation and involvement of people in building what can be done for the older people to provide the dignified life they deserve and to maximize their potential, despite the minimal time they have. The study concludes that understanding the experiences of older Filipinos elderly will be an efficient way to assess their needs to live with respect and dignity. Lastly, this qualitative study would like to reiterate to people the essence of social responsibility in loving and taking care of the older population. (RH)

ISSN: 01924788

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

Reframing financial abuse of parishioners: an analysis of a Church of England disciplinary tribunal hearing regarding Rev. Karl Wray; by Mark Redmond.: Emerald, 2020, pp 93-102.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 2, 2020, pp 93-102.

Traditional understandings of financial abuse are limited to particular situations and people who have close access to vulnerable adults. This paper aimed to add to the understanding of what financial abuse might look like and who the perpetrators of such abuse can be. Focusing on exploring the minutes of Church of England disciplinary tribunals, held to provide accountability for clergy, the paper considered how the church seeks to represent and construct the victims of financial abuse. The study identified that the victims of financial abuse are whitewashed out of the tribunal minutes and discovered that the disciplinary tribunal is solely concerned with the financial loss afforded by the church. This discovery offers a new context in which it is possible to explore the competing interest in what has been regarded as the 'legitimate assets' of older parishioners. It provides an example of how organisations and individuals compete for them. The paper adds to the debate about the everyday nature of financial abuse and when and where it might take place. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Safeguarding adult reviews: informing and enriching policy and practice on self-neglect; by Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2020, pp 199-215.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 4, 2020, pp 199-215.

The purpose of this paper is to update the core data set of self-neglect safeguarding adult reviews (SARs) and accompanying thematic analysis and explore the degree to which SARs draw upon available research and learning from other completed reviews. Further published reviews are added to the core data set, mainly drawn from the websites of Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs). Thematic analysis is updated using the four domains used previously. The four domains and the thematic analysis are rounded in the evidence-based model of good practice, reported in this journal previously. Multiple exclusion homelessness and alcohol misuse are prominent in this sample of reviews. Familiar findings emerge from the thematic analysis and reinforce the evidence-base of good practice with individuals who self-neglect and for policies and procedures with which to support those practitioners working with such cases. Multiple exclusion homelessness emerges as a subset within this sample, demonstrating that SABs are engaging in reviews of people who die on the streets or in temporary accommodation. The national database of reviews commissioned by SABs remains incomplete and does not contain many of the SARs reported in this evolving data set. The Care Act 2014 does not require publication of reports but only a summary of findings and recommendations in SAB annual reports. NHS Digital annual data sets do not enable identification of reviews by types of abuse and neglect. It is possible, therefore, that this data set is also incomplete. Drawing together the findings from the reviews nonetheless builds on what is known about the components of effective practice, and effective policy and organisational arrangements for practice. The authors suggest that answering the question 'why' remains a significant challenge for safeguarding adult reviews. The findings confirm the relevance of the evidence-base for effective practice but SARs are limited in their analysis of what enables and what obstructs the components of best practice. Greater explicit use of research and other published SARs might assist with answering the 'why' question, drawing attention where appropriate to policies being pursued by the central government that undermine any initiative to end rough sleeping.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Safeguarding adult reviews and homelessness: making the connections; by Stephen Martineau, Jill Manthorpe.: Emerald, 2020, pp 181-197.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 4, 2020, pp 181-197.

This paper presents the results of a thematic analysis of safeguarding adults reviews (SARs) where homelessness was a factor to illuminate and improve safeguarding practice and the support of adults who are homeless in England. SARs were identified from a variety of sources and a thematic analysis was undertaken using data extraction tables. In addition to identifying shortcomings in inter-agency co-operation, SARs highlighted a failure to recognize care needs and self-neglect among people with experience of homelessness and evidenced difficulties in engagement between professionals and people with experience of homelessness. The authors acknowledge they may have failed to find some SARs in this category (there is no central registry). SARs vary in quality and in detail; some were not full reports. The approach to people's experience of homelessness was broad and covered more than the circumstances of people who were rough sleeping or living on the streets.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Safeguarding adults and COVID-19: a sector-led improvement response; by Adi Cooper.: Emerald, 2020, pp 401-413.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 6, 2020, pp 401-413.

This study aims to describe the sector-led response to the COVID-19 pandemic and national lockdown in terms of safeguarding adults. It uses a case study method to examine a sector-led improvement response to COVID-19 and safeguarding adults. The study describes how safeguarding issues and concerns were identified and brought together, and then responded to. It reviews the initiative in the context of crisis intervention theory and discusses the achievements of this initiative regarding COVID-19 and safeguarding adults during the period April-July 2020. The study describes a unique joint initiative between the Local Government Association and the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services, which worked with the Networks of Chairs of Safeguarding Adults Boards, Safeguarding Adults Boards' managers and Principal Social Workers. This initiative developed resources and shared information and good practice to support a response in unprecedented circumstances.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-08-2020-0037>

Safeguarding adults practice and remote working in the COVID-19 era: challenges and opportunities; by Ann Anka, Helen Thacker, Bridget Penhale.: Emerald, 2020, pp 415-427.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 6, 2020, pp 415-427.

Little is known about effective safeguarding adults practice in the era of shielding, self-isolation, social distancing and remote working. This exploratory paper aims to examine the literature on the impact of COVID-19 on safeguarding adults practice. A literature search was carried out in recently published articles to locate literature relating to COVID-19 and safeguarding adults in the UK and internationally. This included policy guidance and law, to describe the existing knowledge base, gaps in practice and areas that may require further research. The findings suggest that measures to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic gave rise to remote working and virtual safeguarding practice. The findings highlight the need for empirical research into the impact of virtual safeguarding adults assessments and effective ways to support the needs and outcomes of those who may be at risk of or experiencing abuse and neglect while shielding, socially isolating or when working in an environment where social distancing is required.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-08-2020-0040>

Screening for elder abuse in geriatric outpatients: reliability and validity of the Iranian version Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test (H-S/EAST); by Reyhaneh Aminalroaya (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2020, pp 84-96.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 1, January-February 2020, pp 84-96.

The present research seeks the notion of the appropriateness of 'Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test (H-S/Est)', and psychometric properties to analyses cultural aspects of elder abuse in the Iranian community dwellers referred to clinics. In this cross-sectional validation study 364 participants, 60 years and over were selected from outpatient clinics. The SF-36, GDS-15, and AMT scores were used for concurrent validity. The Brief Abuse Screen for the Elderly (BASE) scale was examined to determine the sensitivity and specificity of the Iranian version H-S/Est. The elder abuse rate in participants was 29.4% based on cutoff 4 or more, while a significant correlation was found in Iranian version H-S/EAST with depression and SF-36 subscale MCS at $P < .01$, and four factors observed. Optimal cutoff 4 or more obtained with 82.8% sensitivity and 84.5% specificity. It seems the Iranian version of H-S/Est demonstrates concurrent validity and fair reliability in elderly outpatients, while construct validity should be carried out in the Iranian elder illiterate population and other languages/cultures.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Sharpening Occam's razor: developing theory to explain the persistent abuse of older people living in care homes; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2020, pp 49-60.

Working with Older People, vol 24, no 1, 2020, pp 49-60.

This paper discusses the relevance and importance of developing and making use of robust theory to explain and counter the tenacious social anomaly of the abuse of older people who live in care homes. The activities of theorising and conducting research to gain revised theoretical comprehension of why abuse occurs in care homes, along with the enduring over-reliance of those with an interest in safeguarding on existing theories borrowed from other fields to guide their activities are considered and discussed. The study concludes that there is a pressing need for theory-based understandings of the continuing abuse of older people; and it is apparent that the development of such theory will be more productive if theorising and theory development are specific to certain types of abuse perpetrated in delineated settings. (NL/RH)

ISSN: 13663666

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/wwop>

Sociological indicators of senior financial exploitation: an application of data science to 8,800 substantiated mistreatment cases; by Jason Burnett (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2020, pp 105-120.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 2, March-May 2020, pp 105-120.

Senior financial exploitation (FE) is prevalent and harmful. Its often insidious nature and co-occurrence with other forms of mistreatment make detection and substantiation challenging. A secondary data analysis of $N = 8,800$ Adult Protective Services substantiated senior mistreatment cases, using machine learning algorithms, was conducted to determine when pure FE versus hybrid FE was occurring. FE represented $N = 2514$ (29%) of the cases with 78% being pure FE. Victim suicidal ideation and threatening behaviours, injuries, drug paraphernalia, contentious relationships, caregiver stress, and burnout and victims needing assistance were most important for differentiating FE vs non-FE-related mistreatment. The inability to afford housing, medications, food, and medical care as well as victims suffering from intellectual disability disorder(s) predicted hybrid FE. This study distinguishes socioecological factors strongly associated with the presence of FE during protective service

investigations. These findings support existing and new indicators of FE and could inform protective service investigation practices.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

The sound of silence: evidence of the continuing under reporting of abuse in care homes; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2020, pp 35-48.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 1, 2020, pp 35-48.

The purpose of this paper is to present findings from two research projects undertaken between 2015 and 2019 that reveal continued underreporting and sometimes active concealment of abuse in private sector care homes for older people in England. An anonymously completed questionnaire was used among newly appointed staff in 11 newly opened care homes to elicit both quantitative and qualitative data relating to the reporting of occurrences of abuse within the care homes in which they had previously worked. In total, 391 questionnaires in total were returned, 285 of which indicated that respondents had witnessed the perpetration of abuse on at least one occasion. A significant number of respondents indicated their awareness of acts of abuse that had not been reported within the care home(s) in which they had worked, or externally to the appropriate authorities. Some respondents were aware that where occurrences of abuse had been reported within care homes no subsequent action was taken, or that external authorities were not always involved in responses to abuse. A significant number of respondents described strategies that had been used to deter reports of abuse to external agencies, and to conceal its occurrence from the statutory regulator and service commissioners. (NL/RH)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Trauma from physical and emotional sibling violence as a potential risk factor for elder abuse; by Marcia Spira, Nathan H Perkins, Alicia H Gilman.: Taylor and Francis, April 2020, pp 162-173.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 63, no 3, April 2020, pp 162-173.

Older adults who are the victims of previous physical and emotional sibling violence may be more vulnerable to acts of elder abuse. Research establishes that elder abuse is traumatic, as is sibling violence. However, little is known regarding the likelihood of victims of sibling violence becoming victims of elder abuse. To date, no research has identified the trauma associated with sibling violence to be a risk factor for experiencing elder abuse. This conceptual article describes the potential influence of trauma due to sibling violence on later vulnerability to elder abuse. The paper presents definitions of sibling violence, elder abuse, etiology, and risk factors as well as descriptions of trauma associated with elder abuse and sibling violence. The impact of the trauma of sibling abuse as a potential risk factor for elder abuse is discussed. Finally, practical implications and directions for future research in this area are presented.

ISSN: 01634372

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Using diffusion of innovations framework to examine the dissemination and implementation of the adult protective services national voluntary consensus guidelines; by Julie Bobitt, Julie Carter, Jamie Kuhne.: Taylor and Francis, June-July 2020, pp 201-216.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 3, June-July 2020, pp 201-216.

The National Voluntary Consensus Guidelines for Adult Protective Services (APS) were released in 2016 by the Administration for Community Living. These Guidelines help standardize systems to ensure the protection of older adults and adults with disabilities against abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation. Since their release, the extent to which state APS programs are aware of and using the Guidelines is unknown. This study examined the dissemination and implementation of the Guidelines across APS programs in the US. Researchers used the Diffusion of Innovations Theory to develop a survey sent to APS directors in all states. Forty-two states responded, and results were used to select a subset of states in which to conduct in-depth interviews. Awareness of the Guidelines was widespread but varied. Reported use of the Guidelines indicates that states are working to incorporate them into their practices. Respondents identified the need for more research and training in evidence-based practices.

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Utilization of a forensic accountant to investigate financial exploitation of older adults; by Jason Dauenhauer (et al.): Emerald, 2020, pp 141-152.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 22, no 3, 2020, pp 141-152.

The purpose of this paper is to describe the results of an online program evaluation survey conducted in the USA in 2018 which was designed to understand how members of an enhanced multidisciplinary team (E-MDT)

use the expertise of a forensic accountant (FA) in suspected cases of elder financial exploitation. Overwhelmingly, the E-MDT members described how useful the FA's expertise and subsequent detailed reports are in helping determine whether financial exploitation is taking place and providing information needed to continue an investigation and pursue criminal charges. Findings suggest that FAs working with E-MDTs can help identify signs, collect evidence and help investigate cases of suspected financial abuse of older adults.

ISSN: 14668203

From : www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap

Validation of REAGERA-S: a new self-administered instrument to identify elder abuse and lifetime experiences of abuse in hospitalized older adults; by Johanna Simmons (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2020, pp 173-195.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 2, March-May 2020, pp 173-195.

This study aimed to develop and validate REAGERA-S, a self-administered instrument to identify elder abuse as well as lifetime experiences of abuse in older adults. REAGERA-S consists of nine questions concerning physical, emotional, sexual, financial abuse and neglect. Participants were recruited among patients (65 years or older) admitted to acute in-hospital care (n = 179). Exclusion criteria were insufficient physical, cognitive, or language capacity to complete the instrument. A semi-structured interview conducted by a physician was used as a gold standard against which to assess the REAGERA-S. The final version was answered by 95 older adults, of whom 71 were interviewed. Sensitivity for lifetime experiences of abuse was 71.9% and specificity 92.3%. For elder abuse, sensitivity was 87.5% and specificity was 92.3%. REAGERA-S performed well in validation and can be recommended for use in hospitals to identify elder abuse as well as life-time experience of abuse among older adults.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Vulnerability to fraud among Chinese older adults: do personality traits and loneliness matter?; by Tong Xing (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2020, pp 46-59.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 1, January-February 2020, pp 46-59.

This study examined correlates of the vulnerability to fraud among a group of urban Chinese older adults, focusing on the influence of personality traits and loneliness. A non-probability sample of 321 older participants recruited from six urban communities in Tianjin, China participated in a survey. Key measures included the Elder Risk for Fraud Scale, the short Big Five Inventory, and the Emotional-Social Loneliness Inventory. Regression analyses found that agreeableness personality was associated with lower risks for fraud while social loneliness was associated with higher risks for fraud. Older participants who needed medical assistance with their daily living were found at higher risks for fraud than their counterparts without medical needs. It is recommended that policymakers and helping professionals in China should assess psychosocial risk factors for fraud. Great attention needs to be paid to older adults who demonstrate low levels of agreeableness and high levels of social loneliness.

ISSN: 08946566

From : www.tandfonline.com

Who is in the revolving door?: Policy and practice implications of recurrent reports to adult protective services; by Julia M Rowan, Jeanine Yonashiro-Cho, Kathleen H Wilber (et al.): Taylor and Francis, November-December 2020, pp 489-508.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 32, no 5, November-December 2020, pp 489-508.

Repeat referral to adult protective services (APS recurrence) is a much-discussed topic among APS agencies as it may indicate ongoing harm; yet there is limited research examining prevalence or causes. This paper provides a foundational investigation of recurrence within a California APS county program. Drawing from thirty-three months of de-identified reports, the authors used logistic regression to examine the impact of intake report characteristics on repeat referral within one year after baseline case closure. One-fifth of the sample was recurrent (19.9%, n=987/4,958), with self-neglect being the most common type of report to recur (14.3%, n=307/2,141). Overall recurrence was predicted by female gender, older age, living alone and multiple elder abuse, neglect and exploitation (ANE) types reported at baseline, and report placed by social service provider, friends, family, landlords and victim self-reports. Reporters personally related to the victim and social service providers are potential partners in identifying ANE, and alternate intervention approaches may be necessary. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <https://www.tandfonline.com>

2019

Abuse and older lesbian, gay bisexual, and trans (LGBT) people: a commentary and research agenda; by Sue Westwood.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2019, pp 97-114.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, no 2, March-May 2019, pp 97-114.

With increasing visibility of older lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) people, there is an urgent need to understand abuse in their lives. This is an under-researched area, which this scoping study (based on a literature review and a small subset of data taken from a larger project) serves to demonstrate. The content of this article formed the basis of a paper presented at a workshop on 'LGBT Elder Abuse' held at Keele University in 2017, convened and chaired by the author. It considers LGBT elder abuse in terms of poly-victimisation, intersectionality and the abuse of power. The author identifies knowledge gaps, proposes a research agenda, and explains why such an agenda matters. In particular, researchers of elder abuse, LGBT domestic abuse and organisational abuse need to cut across their traditional boundaries of inquiry, in order to address how the abuse of older LGBT people intersects with each domain. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Addressing elder abuse in rural and remote communities: social policy, prevention and responses; by Amy Warren, Barbara Blundell.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2019, pp 424-436.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, nos 4-5, August-December 2019, pp 424-436.

The authors report the findings of an international scoping literature review focused on social policy, prevention and service responses to elder abuse in rural and remote communities. Forty-seven articles were included in the review, and fourteen types of prevention or service responses were identified in the literature, including several Indigenous-specific initiatives. The review highlights the need for meaningful inclusion of rural and remote communities in elder abuse policy, as well as the importance of community consultation and consideration of the local context in developing prevention and response initiatives for these communities. This work was supported by funding from Australia's Older Persons Advocacy Network (OPAN). (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Advancing methodologies to increase end-user engagement with complex interventions: the case of co-designing the Australian elder abuse screening instrument (AuSI); by Luke Gahan, Ellen Gaffy, Briony Dow, Bianca Brijnath.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2019, pp 325-339.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, nos 4-5, August-December 2019, pp 325-339.

In Australia there is an absence of an elder abuse screening instrument that is widely accepted and that has been designed with, and for, end-users. This study aimed to develop an effective and acceptable elder abuse screening instrument by engaging with frontline professionals through a co-design process. To date, co-design methodologies are recommended to ensure successful adoption and implementation of complex interventions by end-users, but the scholarship is limited on the specific steps to achieve this as well as the pragmatics of such work. Addressing these lacunae, results demonstrate how qualitative methods align with a co-design approach; underscore the importance of multidisciplinary perspectives; showcase how to streamline complex processes into routine practice; and accentuate the importance of good design. These are valuable insights necessary in developing inter-professional and community-based solutions to the challenge of elder abuse. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

After older adult maltreatment: service needs and barriers; by Julie M Olomi, Naomi M Wright, Leslie Hasche, Anne P DePrince.: Taylor and Francis, October 2019, pp 749-761.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 62, no 7, October 2019, pp 749-761.

Little research is available specific to the service needs or related barriers of maltreated older adults. Further, no studies have asked at-risk older adults directly for their perspectives on service needs and barriers. As part of a larger study, a sample of 40 diverse older adults (M age = 76 years) were recruited from the population of older adults who were involved in an abuse, neglect and/or financial exploitation case where the offender was in a position of trust to the victim. Responses to open-ended questions about participants' service needs and reasons for not seeking services were thematically coded. The majority of the participants adults expressed needing more help than currently received, with needs including transport, housing, food, household assistance, and medical and mental health care. Participants also described reasons their service needs were not being met. The study elaborates on the specifics and descriptive statistics of the themes that emerged. Implications for older adult victim services, as well as broader older adult services, are discussed. (RH)

ISSN: 01634372

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Aged women, witchcraft, and social relations among the Igbo in South-Eastern Nigeria; by Scholastica Ngozi Atata.: Taylor and Francis, May-June 2019, pp 231-247.

Journal of Women and Aging, vol 31, no 3, May-June 2019, pp 231-247.

Belief in the existence of witchcraft has remained a social phenomenon in Igbo society, especially with older women who are often labelled witches. This exploratory study explains the implication of labelling an old woman a witch, and of social relations in Igbo society in South-Eastern Nigeria. Twenty interviews were conducted with older women who are victims of the witchcraft label and their relatives; qualitative methods of data collection, key informant interviews and in-depth interviews were used. Data collected were analysed using ethnographic content analysis. Findings reveal different social views attached to witchcraft and how it relates to older women. (RH)

ISSN: 08952841

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The ageing process in older adults' narratives of family violence; by Ana Joan Santos, Ana Paula Gil, Oscar Ribeiro.: Emerald, 2019, pp 56-66.

Quality in Ageing and Older Adults, vol 20, no 2, 2019, pp 56-66.

In this qualitative study, the authors examine how community elder abuse and the ageing process are represented in the older adults' narratives in reporting abuse perpetrated by family members. A general inductive approach of thematic content analysis was employed with a convenience sample of 22 interviews from 24 older adults (two couples) aged 60 years or older who had experienced one or more types of abuse and had sought help about the victimisation experience. The four main emergent themes related to the passage of time or the perception of becoming old within the process of abuse were: abuse grown old, abuse after entering later life, vulnerability to abuse, and responses to abuse. Ageing was found to be associated with an increase in vulnerability to abuse and an important element in shaping how older adults experience, report and cope with victimisation. The social and contextual issues of being older also influenced the decision of ending the abuse (or not), and the victims' repertoire of responses. Despite there being insufficient evidence regarding chronological age to define and delimit elder abuse, understanding the phenomenon demands the recognition of ageing (both as a process and as a product) in order to more accurately identify aetiology processes and develop interventions. (RH)

ISSN: 14717794

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/qaoa>

Assessment of financial decision making: an informant scale; by Rebecca C Campbell, Peter A Lichtenberg, Latoya N Hall (et al).: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2019, pp 115-128.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, no 2, March-May 2019, pp 115-128.

Older adults with cognitive impairment are a population at great risk of financial exploitation. At-risk older adults often have difficulty reporting on their own financial abilities. Collecting information from trusted others is vital for professionals investigating the financial exploitation of older adults. There are few reliable, valid and standardised informant-report measures of financial capacity, and none that assess decisional abilities for an ongoing, real-world financial transaction. The present study sought to examine the psychometric properties of a new informant report scale of financial decisional abilities in older adults. One hundred fifty participants were recruited to complete the Family and Friends and Interview regarding a known older adult's financial decisional abilities. A factor analysis identified two subscales. The full scale had adequate sensitivity and specificity to detect an informant's current concerns regarding financial exploitation. The Family and Friends Scale is a useful tool for collecting informant report information regarding an older person's ability to make financial transactions. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

A brief report on older people's experience of cybercrime victimization in Mumbai, India; by Kartikeya Tripathi, Sarah Robertson, Claudia Cooper.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2019, pp 437-447.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, nos 4-5, August-December 2019, pp 437-447.

As internet penetration increases in Lower and Middle Income Countries (LMIC), more older people are now conducting financial transactions online and using social media to stay in touch with family and friends. The authors use qualitative interviews from their recent study exploring older people's experiences of cybercrime in Mumbai to discuss concerns that existing financial regulations and controls in India may afford older people insufficient protection from cybercrime, (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Carer insights into self-harm in the very old: a qualitative study; by Anne Pamela Frances Wand, Carmelle Peisah, Brian Draper, Henry Brodaty.: Wiley, April 2019, pp 594-600.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 34, no 4, April 2019, pp 594-600.

The aim of this study was to examine the insights of carers to better understand self-harm in their older relatives. An in-depth interview was conducted with the nominated relative/friend (carer) of a person over 80 who had self-harmed within the previous month. Carer interpretation and experience of the self-harm and clinical care were explored qualitatively. Audio recordings were transcribed and the content thematically analysed using N-Vivo software. 32 carers of 30 older people who self-harmed were interviewed. Physical, social and psychological issues were identified as contributory to self-harm. Themes relating to the perceived barriers to seeking help included 'they can't communicate', 'suicide and secrets', and 'invalidation'. Themes for the intent of self-harm were 'attention seeking' and 'wanting to die'. Themes which emerged for consequences of self-harm for carers were 'anger', 'guilt and self-blame', and 'it made us ill'. Themes for solutions to address the underlying factors leading to self-harm were 'more practical support and structure', 'improving communication', 'removing means of self-harm', 'advance care directives as a solution for suffering' and 'ignoring self-harm'. Clinical care themes were 'shared shame and stigma', 'safety and supervision vs being locked up', 'clinicians dismissing the carer' and 'relief and support'. Validation of carer perspectives and understanding family dynamics may improve communication at various system levels and inform interventions for older people, concurrently support families and potentially reduce risk of repeat self-harm. Good care must be holistic, be person-centred and relieve carer burden. A shared understanding and psychotherapeutic approaches to management of self-harm in later life should be considered. (JL)

ISSN: 08856230

From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

A concept analysis of poor care using Rodgers' evolutionary cycle; by Denise Shanahan.: Emerald, 2019, pp 111-125.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 2, 2019, pp 111-125.

The purpose of this paper was to examine the concept of poor care by exploring what it is and what contributes to its occurrence in practice with a particular focus on the care of older people. The results of systematically searched published literature were analysed using an inductive, descriptive, thematic approach as part of Rodgers' evolutionary concept analysis method. The concept of poor care was understood in the context of the antecedents of vulnerability, use of healthcare services and interaction with healthcare staff. Its defining characteristics involved an individual's personal traits, interpersonal dynamics, an endangered self, misconceptions or organisational constraints. Further research is needed to explore the recognition of poor care and reporting thresholds. In addition the role of the 'zone of tolerance' of expectations in the delivery and receipt of interpersonal care and attention for older people needs to be better understood. Understanding the continuum and mapping the structures of poor care in contemporary UK healthcare practice can help sensitise practitioners to the widespread range and potential for instances of poor care. This concept analysis uniquely demonstrates consequences not only for the patient but also for healthcare staff and other individuals. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Could curiosity save lives?: An exploration into the value of employing professional curiosity and partnership work in safeguarding adults under the Care Act 2014; by Helen Thacker, Ann Anka, Bridget Penhale.: Emerald, 2019, pp 252-267.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 5, 2019, pp 252-267.

The authors consider the importance of professional curiosity and partnership work in safeguarding adults from serious harm, abuse and neglect. Their paper draws on a range of materials including: review of published materials in relation to professional curiosity, reports from adult serious case reviews (SCRs) and safeguarding adult reviews (SARs); relevant materials drawn from the SAR Library, thematic reviews of SARs and Google searches; and observations from practice and experience. The paper also refers to the relevant academic literature. Lessons from SCRs and SARs show that a lack of professional curiosity and poor coordination of support can lead to poor assessments and intervention measures that can fail to support those at risk of harm and abuse. There are a number of barriers to professionals practising with curiosity. Working in partnership enhances the likelihood that professional curiosity will flourish. There are clear implications for improving practice, by increasing professional curiosity amongst professionals. The authors argue that there is scope to improve professional curiosity by utilising and developing existing partnerships, and ultimately to help reduce

the number of deaths and incidents of serious harm - so enabling practitioners to better safeguard adults at risk of abuse and neglect. (RH)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Disclosure among victims of elder abuse in healthcare settings: a missing piece in the overall effort toward detection; by Carol Truong, David Burnes, Ramona Alaggia, Alyssa Elman, Tony Rosen.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2019, pp 181-190.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, no 2, March-May 2019, pp 181-190.

Elder abuse remains a largely hidden problem in our society, and only a small minority of victims are connected to formal support or protective services. Healthcare settings have been identified as a critical milieu for uncovering cases of elder abuse; however, under-detection in these settings is a major issue. Victimisation disclosure is an important component within the overall detection effort, yet it has received little attention in the elder abuse literature. Drawing on relevant literature from other domains of family or interpersonal violence, this article highlights the disclosure process, as well as disclosure barriers, facilitators and competencies to consider when working with older adults. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Domestic homicide of older people (2010-15): a comparative analysis of intimate-partner homicide and parricide cases in the UK; by Hannah Bows.: Oxford University Press, July 2019, pp 1234-1253.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 49, no 5, July 2019, pp 1234-1253.

Despite half a century of research on both domestic violence and elder abuse, homicide of older people by a partner or family member (domestic homicide (DH)) remains largely unexplored. This article presents data drawn from a larger Study examining homicide of older people (aged sixty and over) in the UK. This analysis is based on a subset of 221 cases that would fall within current definitions of DH. In 97 of these cases (81%), the perpetrator was a child or grandchild, bringing these offences under current definitions of 'parricide'. Analysis reveals differences in DH of older men and women in relation to the perpetrator gender, and relationship and differences between intimate-partner homicides and those perpetrated by other family members. Implications for research, theory and practice are discussed. (RH)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw/article/49/5/1234/5211414>

Elder abuse and mistreatment: results from medicare claims data; by Charles P Mouton, Allen Haas, Amol Karmarkar (et al.): Taylor and Francis, August-December 2019, pp 263-280.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, nos 4-5, August-December 2019, pp 263-280.

Elder abuse and mistreatment (EM) continues to be a growing problem as the US population ages. Despite the growth, detection of EM continues to lag. However, Medicare claims data and the electronic health record might provide an opportunity to encourage better detection. The authors evaluated Medicare claims data from 2012-2014 for beneficiaries who had a diagnostic code for EM discharged from any types of facility. Records were extracted for 10,181 individuals and examined for demographic characteristics, residential characteristics, residential location, type of facility providing care, disease co-morbidities, and disability-related conditions. Of the sample, most were female (65.1%), white (78.8%), over 75 years of age (52.6%), and from an urban setting (85.2%). While the greatest number were discharged from acute care settings, almost one-third were hospitalised in psychiatric hospitals (34.6%). Mood disorders (27.5%) and dementia (14.2%) were the most common primary diagnoses. Hypertension (67.7%), depression (44.6%), fluid and electrolyte disorder (43.6%) and cardiac arrhythmia (28.2%) were the most common co-morbidities. In Medicare claims data, the authors found unique features and co-morbidities associated with EM. These findings could be used to develop a clinical algorithm predictive of older people requiring screening for EM. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Family caregivers' perceptions of maltreatment of older adults with dementia: findings from the northwest of Spain; by Jesus Rivera-Navarro, Israel Contador.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2019, pp 77-95.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, no 1, January-February 2019, pp 77-95.

Dementia is a neurocognitive disorder that implies a risk factor of maltreatment by family caregivers. In this study, the authors analysed both informal caregiver's perceptions of maltreatment and aspects of the caregiver and caregiving behaviour that may be associated with maltreatment. They conducted five focus groups (FGs) in three Spanish cities: Segovia, Soria and León. The themes that were identified were related to two levels of maltreatment: relational and institutional. At the relational level, the authors observed the justification of

maltreatment of Older Adults with Dementia (OAswD) by family caregivers during the occurrence of behavioural symptoms. At the institutional level, the authors noted that lack of support from the government was considered a type of maltreatment. These themes suggest that policy issues related to healthcare should be considered. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Improving medicolegal death investigative gaps of fatal elder abuse; by Stacy A Drake, Sabrina Pickens, Dwayne A Wolf, Kathleen Thimsen.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2019, pp 56-65.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, no 1, January-February 2019, pp 56-65.

The authors use several case vignettes to illustrate how some common omissions or oversights within the practice of medico-legal investigation can impede forensic analysis of fatal elder abuse. The examples presented are based on the authors' personal experiences as medico-legal death investigators, forensic case managers, forensic pathologists and adult protective service contracted evaluators. The vignettes demonstrate the need for a standardised approach in the conduct of such investigations. For each of the described oversights, a recommendation is offered to address the gap in investigation processes, which in turn could improve the determination of cause and manner of an older person's death. Inherent limitations of resources and practical realities of death investigation are discussed, and recommendations are made for future research. Viewed broadly, deficiencies in the investigation of older people's deaths can lead to the under-reporting of elder abuse and the reduction of legal options for victims, which may reflect a systemic pattern of social injustice. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Mandatory reporting and adult safeguarding: a rapid realist review; by Sarah Donnelly.: Emerald, 2019, pp 241-251.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 5, 2019, pp 241-251.

The concept of mandatory reporting in adult safeguarding in the jurisdictions of Australia, Canada, England, Northern Ireland and Scotland is critically analysed. A rapid realist evaluation of the literature on this topic was carried out, to answer the question, "What works, for whom and in what circumstances?" Particular attention was paid to Context(s), Mechanism(s) and Outcome(s) configurations of adult safeguarding reporting systems and processes. The evaluation found a range of arguments for and against mandatory reporting; and there were international variations in the scope and powers of mandatory reporting. This review was undertaken in late 2018, so any subsequent policy and practice developments will be missing. The evaluation's focus on five jurisdictions may not necessarily translate to other contexts. Even so, it highlights the potential advantages and challenges of introducing mandatory reporting, which some jurisdictions have introduced mandatory while others are considering doing so. The introduction of mandatory reporting may offer professionals increased powers to prevent and reduce the abuse of adults, but this could also change the dynamic of relationships within families, and between families and professionals.

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Media reports of abuse in adult residential care: implications for staff and practice; by Yvonne Pedley, Paul McDonald.: Emerald, 2019, pp 177-184.

Working with Older People, vol 23, no 3, 2019, pp 177-184.

There is often a focus on the negative aspects of residential care for older people. In the UK, there has been increasing media attention on abuse in these and other care settings; and this has had an impact on public perceptions and subsequent government policy. Consequently, care staff are "tarred with the same brush", yet narratives of their views have rarely been investigated. The paper aims to discuss these issues. Two undergraduates at Newman University in Birmingham conducted a qualitative, single-case study to investigate the views of staff and explore implications for them and their practice. The views of 15 participants in a residential care home were obtained through interviews and a focus group. Although the findings reveal sensitivities to the negative portrayal of care roles, they also reveal positive responses through a willingness to change practice, a strengthening of care values and a reduction in risks. This study will be of interest to those multi-disciplinary residential teams who care for older people, since it uncovers a striking sense of guardianship amongst residential care staff, and a willingness to reflect on and change practice. The study endorses the value of small, practitioner-led research as an illustration of how a residential care team consisting of managers and staff can strengthen its resolve against adverse media coverage and negative public perceptions. This study suggests that this will have positive implications for the health and safety of older people living in residential settings. (RH)

ISSN: 13663666

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/wwop>

Mental health law under review: messages from English safeguarding adults reviews; by Jill Manthorpe, Stephen Martineau.: Emerald, 2019, pp 46-64.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 1, 2019, pp 46-64.

The purpose of this paper was to examine safeguarding adults reviews (SARs) that refer to mental health legislation in order to contribute to the review of English mental health law. Searches of a variety of sources were conducted to compile a list of relevant SARs. These were summarised and their contexts assessed for what they revealed about the use and coherence of mental health legislation. The interaction of the statutes under consideration, in particular the Mental Health Act (MHA) 1983, the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005, together with the Care Act 2014, were found to present challenges to practitioners and the efficacy of their application was variable. In light of the absence of a duty to report SARs to a national register, it is possible that relevant SARs were missed in the search phase of this research, meaning that the results did not present a complete picture. Examining cases where use of legislative provisions in mental health has been found wanting or legislation may not be easily implemented may inform initiatives to increase understanding of the law in this area. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Mistreated older adults with dementia in the home: practitioner experience and unattainable professional agency; by Jeannette Lindenbach, Sylvie Larocque, Debra G Morgan, Kristen Jacklin.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2019, pp 373-401.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, nos 4-5, August-December 2019, pp 373-401.

The experience of practitioners who encounter mistreatment of an older person with dementia by a caregiver in the home has received little attention in the literature. A critical research methodology aimed to understand health and social service practitioners' experience of professional agency, the ability to control outcomes and act in a meaningful way, when encountering these cases in the home. Fifty-one practitioners from urban, rural and Northeastern communities in Ontario, Canada participated in semi-structured interviews, reflective journals, and focus group discussions. Theoretical thematic analysis of data led to the discovery of five themes: weathering the storm to realisation; cognitive uncertainty; emotional upheaval; one's inability to resolve the mistreatment; and the double-edge sword of self-reflection. Understanding this experience is an essential step toward improving practice and policy, and achieving positive outcomes for mistreated older people with dementia and their caregivers within their homes. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

A new role for imaging in the diagnosis of physical elder abuse: results of a qualitative study with radiologists and frontline providers; by Mihan Lee, Tony Rosen, Kieran Murphy, Paliavi Sagar.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2019, pp 163-180.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, no 2, March-May 2019, pp 163-180.

Paediatric radiologists play a key role in the detection of child abuse through the identification of characteristic injury patterns. Emergency radiologists have the potential to play an equally important role in the detection of elder physical abuse; however, they currently play little to no part in this effort. The authors examine the reasons behind this limited role and potential strategies to expand it, by interviewing attending faculty from Emergency Radiology, Geriatrics, Emergency Medicine, Paediatric Radiology, and Paediatrics. Their interviews revealed that radiologists' contribution to elder abuse detection is currently limited by gaps in training, gaps in knowledge about imaging correlates, and gaps in inter-team clinical communication. Specifically, radiographic interpretation of elder trauma is severely restricted by lack of communication between frontline providers and radiologists about patients' injury mechanism and functional status. Improving this communication and reconceptualising emergency department (ED) workflow is critical to expanding and optimising radiologists' role in elder abuse detection. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Older adults and violence: an analysis of Domestic Homicide Reviews in England involving adults over 60 years of age; by Susan Mary Benbow, Sarmishtha Bhattacharyya, Paul Kingston.: Cambridge University Press, June 2019, pp 1097-1121.

Ageing and Society, vol 39, no 6, June 2019, pp 1097-1121.

Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) are conducted when an individual aged 16 or over appears to have died from violence, abuse or neglect by a person to whom they are related, or with whom they are in an intimate relationship, or who is a member of the same household. DHRs aim to identify lessons to be learned, to improve service responses to domestic abuse, and to contribute to prevention of domestic abuse and/or homicide. The authors submitted Freedom of Information (FoI) requests to English Local Authorities to identify DHRs where victim, perpetrator or both were aged over 60. Collected Reports and/or Executive Summaries were thematically analysed. Analysis identified four key themes in the context of the key relationship and caring: major mental illness of the perpetrator; drug and/or alcohol abuse; financial issues; and a history of domestic abuse in key or family relationships. The authors analysed 14 adult family homicides, 16 intimate partner homicides and five homicide-suicides. Age per se did not emerge as a significant factor in their analysis. Terminology needs to be standardised, and training and/or education regarding risk assessment needs to be improved in relation to age, myths around ageing and/or dementia, and stresses of caring. Management of mental illness is a key factor. A central repository of DHR Reports accessible for research and subject to regular review would contribute to maximising learning and improving practice. (RH)

ISSN: 0144686X

From : <http://www.cambridge.org/aso>

Older adults neglected by their caregivers: vulnerabilities and risks identified in an adult protective services sample; by Joy Swanson Ernst.: Emerald, 2019, pp 5-15.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 1, 2019, pp 5-15.

Using a risk and vulnerability framework this paper aimed to describe the characteristics of older adults that Adult Protective Services (APS) substantiated for neglect by caregivers. The paper used a qualitative study of 21 APS case record narratives using a template analysis. Neglect related to withholding or refusing medical care was the most common. The older adults had multiple health conditions and geriatric syndromes. Caregivers had difficulties in carrying out their caregiving role due to health and mental health issues, work responsibilities and lack of insight into the older adults' needs. The refusal to access or accept services by both the older adults and the caregivers was a predominant theme. The sample size was small, limited to one geographical area and non-representative of all neglect cases. The data were extracted from written case narratives and not directly from the older adults and their family members. Case records varied in the case detail provided. To protect vulnerable older adults and improve quality of life APS involvement in cases of caregiver neglect needs strategies to get people to accept help and access services to address multiple health and psychosocial problems for both older adult victims and their caregivers. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Older adults' emotional reactions to elder abuse: individual and victimisation determinants; by Ana Joao Santos, Baltazar Nunes, Irina Kislaya, Ana Paula Gill, Oscar Ribiero.: Wiley, May 2019, pp 609-620.

Health and Social Care in the Community, vol 27, no 3, May 2019, pp 609-620.

Elder abuse has been gaining public, state and scientific attention for the past 40 years, but research focusing on emotional reactions of older adults to victimisation is still scarce. The study describes the emotions and feelings of older Portuguese people who experienced abuse in a community setting, and the association between these emotions and individual or abuse characteristics. This cross-sectional study comprises 510 older adults who were identified and referred by four institutions. Participants answered a questionnaire on elder abuse experiences, including the emotion or feeling brought out by the act of abuse that was perceived to be the most serious. Fear and sadness comprised 67.1% of all provided responses. Emotional reactions were associated with functional status, the presence of depressive symptoms, relationship with the perpetrator and, to a limited degree, to the experience of multiple types of abuse. The most significant and meaningful variable was the relationship with the perpetrator. This study demonstrates that older people present very similar patterns of emotional reactions, but individual characteristics and the established relationship with the perpetrator might mediate the emotional response. Implications for prevention and intervention of elder abuse are discussed. (RH)

ISSN: 09660410

From : <http://www.wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/hsc>

"Opening the door": developing and pilot testing an adult protective services worker engagement training in New York city; by A K Halarewicz, Caroline Gelman, Angela Ghesquiere, Geoffrey Rogers.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2019, pp 191-208.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, no 3, March-July 2019, pp 191-208.

About 10% of Americans over the age of 60 experience elder abuse (EA), but EA is frequently under-detected. As the primary responders for alleged EA cases, Adult Protective Service (APS) caseworkers are ideally positioned to improve detection and intervention. The Opening the Door (OTD) training was developed in a multidisciplinary setting and designed in collaboration with APS workers, to enhance their engagement skills in potential EA cases, and thus maximize the possibility of disclosure. Rooted in a relational approach and using adult learning theory, OTD is divided into three main topics: Preparing for Engagement, Engagement Practice, and Processing Engagement. The eight-hour training was piloted with three groups of urban APS caseworkers with a wide range of work experience. Pre- and post-tests and case reflections indicate a positive impact on caseworkers' sense of self-efficacy, while focus groups indicate the necessity for ongoing provision of training and development of additional supports for APS caseworkers. Future work could further explore the efficacy of the training and expand its reach. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Paths to perdition: exploring the trajectories of care staff who have abused older people in their care; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2019, pp 169-189.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 3, 2019, pp 169-189.

The purpose of this paper was to present findings from face-to-face interviews with three former care staff who were proven to have abused some of the older people living in the care and nursing homes in which they had once worked. The research sought to explore the intra-personal dynamics, personal characteristics and work experiences that led these staff to perpetrate abuse. None of the three people interviewed had intended to become care staff and reported that the interview and induction processes they experienced did little to establish their suitability for the work they would be undertaking or to prepare them for its demands. Participants expressed their generally negative perceptions of older people, particularly those living with dementia, and told of how they also felt that they were under pressure to conform with the often abusive care home regimes that they had entered. They also recounted some specific abusive practices developed to allow them to manage the constant tension between the time available to complete all of the tasks required when 'caring' for older people, and revealed their perceptions of external scrutiny of care home conduct and the behaviours developed to deflect the effectiveness of this oversight. Two interview participants also revealed their unfavourable attitudes to some of the people they were employed to care for that were based upon perceptions of ethnic differences, and of how this had contributed to the abuse they perpetrated. Though the research in this paper draws upon the experiences of only three former care staff, the data reveal some of the intra-personal dimensions of individual staff who have engaged in abusive acts, and illuminates how the care home environment with which they interact can engender conditions under which abuse is more likely to occur. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Perceptions of elder abuse and neglect by older Chinese immigrants in Canada; by Weiguo Zhang.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2019, pp 340-362.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, nos 4-5, August-December 2019, pp 340-362.

This study investigates how older adults perceive elder abuse and neglect in the context of migration and ageing. Based on a qualitative study of recent Chinese older immigrants in the Greater Toronto Area in Canada, it seeks to understand how migration and ageing processes, both of which engender cultural and contextual changes, shape and reshape views of elder abuse and neglect. The study argues that culture is important in older immigrants' perceptions of elder abuse and neglect, yet individuals with the same cultural roots may differ in their conceptualisations. Further, such perceptions could change through interactions with peers and non-peers in the host society; and these, in turn, can be influenced by both cultural and structural factors. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Prevalence and associated factors of elder abuse in family caregivers of older people with dementia in central China cross-sectional study; by Min Wang, Huimin Sun, Junjian Zhang, Juan Ruan.: Wiley, February 2019, pp 299-307.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 34, no 2, February 2019, pp 299-307.

The aim of this cross-sectional study was to explore the abuse risk and related important determinants among older people with dementia in central China. A sample of 158 family caregivers of older people with dementia

was recruited from the Clinical Medicine Research Center of Dementia and Cognitive Impairment in Hubei Province, China. A social-demographic questionnaire, the Simplified Coping Style Questionnaire (SCSQ), the Social Support Rating Scale (SSRS), the Caregiver Burden Inventory (CBI) and the Caregiver Abuse Screen (CASE) were used for data collection. Descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney U tests, Kruskal-Wallis tests, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and logistic regression analysis were used for the data analyses. Results demonstrated that 77.8% reported a risk of abuse of older people with dementia. Moreover positive and negative reactions, subjective support and emotional, social and physical burden were associated with family caregivers' abusive behaviours. This was a study conducted to examine the risk of the abuse of older people with dementia by family caregivers in central China. Elder abuse is prevalent among people with dementia. The present results confirmed the need to focus on family caregiver burden, coping styles and social support in future interventions to prevent elder abuse. (JL)

ISSN: 09956230

From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

Prevalence of elder abuse and associated factors among community-dwelling older adults in Iran; by Mohabbat Mohseni, Vahid Rashedi, Abedin Iranpour (et al.): Taylor and Francis, August-December 2019, pp 363-372.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, nos 4-5, August-December 2019, pp 363-372.

A cross-sectional descriptive study investigated the prevalence of elder abuse and associated factors in Kerman province, Iran. Participants were 200 community-dwelling older adults, selected using multi-stage sampling. 51.4% of the participants reported abuse: 17.5% reported physical abuse, 20.9% reported verbal abuse, and 26.4% reported non-verbal abuse. Also, 11.5% reported self-neglect and 6.5% were neglected by others. 11.4% of the participants reported abandonment, and 14.9% reported financial abuse. There was a significant relationship between economic stress and neglect ($P = .01$). The risk of abuse in those with a very good health status was about 50% less than that in others ($P < .001$). Older people experience different types of abuse. Therefore, to avoid this dilemma, proper knowledge of elder abuse, especially emotional abuse and related factors (including economic stress and health status) can increase society's knowledge of and sensitivity to the problem. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

A randomized-control trial testing the impact of a multidisciplinary team response to older adult maltreatment; by Anne P DePrince, Leslie K Hasche, Julie M Olomi (et al.): Taylor and Francis, August-December 2019, pp 307-324.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, nos 4-5, August-December 2019, pp 307-324.

Forensic centre multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) have emerged to address older adult maltreatment; however, little research is available on this approach. This study employed a randomised-control design to test the impact of a victim-focused, forensic centre MDT relative to usual care (UC) on older adult victim and criminal justice outcomes. Cases of abuse, neglect, and/or financial exploitation involving a perpetrator in a position of trust were randomly assigned to MDT or UC. Outcomes were assessed via interviews with older adult victims, system-based advocates' surveys, and administrative data. According to system-based advocates, MDT had a better prognosis, higher across-agency coordination, and more types of engaged services relative to UC. Administrative data indicated low rates of APS case openings and prosecution. Findings provide support for continued use of MDTs following older adult maltreatment; and given the complex social and material circumstances often related to maltreatment, highlight difficulties in engaging with older people. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The relativity of theory: applying theories of social psychology to illuminate the causes of the abuse of older people in care homes; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2019, pp 89-110.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 2, 2019, pp 89-110.

Through the lens afforded by two theories drawn from the discipline of social psychology, the purpose of this paper was to explain the evident continuing abuse of adults at risk living in care homes by the staff who should be looking after them. By considering existing theories and research into the reasons why vulnerable adults are abused the paper proposed the relevance of other extant theories on the degradation of moral restraint and dehumanisation of victims, and on the social psychology of intergroup relations, to the perpetration of abuse. The study demonstrated how theories that explain the psychology of human behaviour in certain circumstances may be usefully applied to the inveterate social problem of the abuse of vulnerable adults living in care homes. The paper offers the opportunity to consider how these theories of social psychology may be applied to explain and guide remedies to the persistent levels of abuse in English care homes, abuse that continues despite

government oversight of care provided to adults who may be at risk by virtue of the activities of the statutory regulator and health and social care commissioners, and the interventions of safeguarding staff. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Resident-to-resident elder mistreatment (R-REM): a study in residential structures for elderly people (ERI) in Portugal; by Joana Ferreira, Joao Tavares, Liliana Sousa.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2019, pp 66-76. *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect*, vol 31, no 1, January-February 2019, pp 66-76.

This qualitative study explores patterns of resident-to-resident elder mistreatment (R-REM) in Portuguese Residential Structures for Elderly People (ERI: Estruturas Residenciais para Idosos). The 15 participants in the sample were 6 qualified care home or middle management and 8 non-qualified direct care workers, all women. In semi-structured interviews, each was asked to think about one or more events that had occurred in ERI involving R-REM. Interviews were completed by asking questions going further into detail, complete description of the event, and a history of the incident (including whether a single or repetitive situation). Interviews were audiotaped, transcribed in full and thematically analysed. Six patterns of R-REM emerged: a resident towards one, a group, or all other residents; mutual; a group of residents towards one resident; residents without dementia or mental disorder towards a resident with dementia or mental disorder; a resident with dementia or mental disorder towards other(s); and wife towards husband. The results display a serious situation of R-REM, which occurs in different patterns. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The road goes ever on: evidence of the continuing abuse of older people in care homes; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2019, pp 152-166.

Working with Older People, vol 23, no 3, 2019, pp 152-166.

Findings are presented from a research project designed to enhance knowledge of the current extent and nature of abuse in care homes for older people. A self-completion, postal questionnaire was used to elicit both numerical and textual data that were subsequently subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The questionnaire was distributed to newly appointed care staff in five participating care homes providing care to older people, to determine the nature of any abuse they may have witnessed in the homes in which they had previously worked. A significant proportion of respondents had witnessed numerous occurrences of primarily psychological and physical abuse and neglect, perpetrated against the older people living in the care homes in which they had previously worked. Although the research draws on the experiences of only 197 anonymous questionnaire respondents, of whom 180 had witnessed abuse, data suggest that abuse continues to occur in some care homes for older people. The research has revealed staffs' recent experiences of a range of abusive acts and practices. When combined with two previous studies using the same or a similar methodology, the research also confirms the enduring presence of abuse in care homes. Findings again suggest that changes are required to current methods of external scrutiny and investigation of practices in care homes. (RH)

ISSN: 13663666

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/wwop>

Self-neglect and safeguarding adult reviews: towards a model of understanding facilitators and barriers to best practice; by Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2019, pp 219-234.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 4, 2019, pp 219-234.

The purpose of this paper was twofold: firstly, to update the core data set of self-neglect safeguarding adult reviews (SARs) and accompanying thematic analysis; and secondly, to draw together the learning available from this dataset of reviews to propose a model of good practice that could be used as the basis for subsequent SARs. Further published reviews were added to the core data set from the websites of Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs). Thematic analysis was updated using the four domains employed previously. A sufficient number of reviews were performed from which to construct an evidence-based model of good practice. A framework was presented with the proposition that this could be used as a proportional methodology for further SARs where self-neglect was in focus. Familiar findings emerge from the thematic analysis. This level of analysis, constructed over time and across reviews, enables a framework to be developed that pulls together the findings into a model of good practice with individuals who self-neglect and for policies and procedures with which to support those practitioners involved in such cases. This framework can then be used as an evidence-based model with which to review new cases where SARs are commissioned. The national database of reviews commissioned by SABs is incomplete and does not contain many of the SARs reported in this evolving data set. The Care Act 2014 does not require publication of reports but only a summary of findings and recommendations in SAB annual reports. It is possible, therefore, that this dataset is also incomplete. Drawing together the findings from the reviews nonetheless enables conclusions to be proposed about the components of effective

practice, and effective policy and organisational arrangements for practice. Future reviews can then explore what enables effective practice to be achieved and what barriers obstruct its realisation. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Sexual abuse of elderly people: a problem with deep, complex and hidden roots; by Ian James, Heather Birtles, Lauren Moody.: Investor Publishing, July/August 2019, pp 28-31.

Journal of Dementia Care, vol 27, no 4, July/August 2019, pp 28-31.

Where should the line be drawn between ordinary sexual activity and sexual abuse where a vulnerable older person is involved? This article sets out the thinking behind the authors' study of the dilemmas. Their literature review indicates the diverse nature of sexual abuse of the elderly (SAE), as detailed in case studies and as represented in their Tree of Abuse (which shows who the victims and perpetrators are). (RH)

ISSN: 13518372

From : <http://www.journalofdementia.co.uk>

Social workers' perceptions of restorative approaches with families in cases of elder abuse: a qualitative study; by Carole Anne Kirk, Campbell Killick, Anne McAllister, Brian Taylor.: Emerald, 2019, pp 190-200.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 21, no 3, 2019, pp 190-200.

The complex structure of families requires flexible, person-centred approaches in order to safeguard older people more effectively. Restorative approaches can be a more constructive alternative to punishing offenders in some situations of abusive relationships with older people. The aim of restorative justice approaches is to restore or recreate the relationship between the offender and the victim. Varieties of restorative approaches, such as family group conferences and family mediation, are emerging as complementary or potential alternatives to family processes. The purpose of the present study was to explore professional perspectives on restorative approaches with families in elder abuse cases. Data were gathered from 37 social workers in statutory and voluntary organisations through nine focus group sessions in one region of Northern Ireland. A thematic analysis was undertaken and themes were derived from the data using NVivo software. The study reported main findings under the themes of engaging families and service users; managing risk in working with families in adult safeguarding; and challenges for professionals in practice. A key finding was that professionals felt challenged personally and professionally in managing the risks and working with families in these highly complex cases. This study adds to the existing knowledge base, identifies potential practice developments and discusses the challenges in adopting restorative approaches with families in elder abuse cases. The study highlights the need for further specialist training. Managers should consider the creation of specialist teams with a focus on alternative or restorative approaches with families. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Surveillance, intervention and the politics of care; by Chris Kubiak, Leah Tomkins, Mary Larking.: Policy Press, May 2019, pp 165-181.

International Journal of Care and Caring, vol 3, no 2, May 2019, pp 165-181.

This article connects with debates about the use of surveillance technology to detect, report and prevent abuse in care settings. Grounded in a Heideggerian theorisation of care as intervention, it argues that care unfolds in people's deliberations and decisions about whether and how to intercede when abuse is suspected. Such reflections reveal the politics of care, because they are contingent on how the need for care is constructed, and actions subsequently legitimised. From this perspective, surveillance can be seen as a manifestation of care, involving choice and responsibility for framing both the problem of, and solution to, abuse. (RH)

From : <http://www.policy.bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/journals/international-journal-of-care-and-caring>

Validation study: the Iranian version of Caregiver Abuse Screen (CASE) among family caregivers of elderly with dementia; by Hormozi Sakar, Alizadeh-Khoei Mahtsb, Sharifi Farshad (et al).: Taylor and Francis, August-September 2019, pp 649-662.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 62, no 6, August-September 2019, pp 649-662.

Since abuse screening is difficult among older people with dementia, detection of elder abuse is a serious issue. Meanwhile, the number of available tools to assess elder abuse by caregivers is limited. The aim was to evaluate validity and reliability of the Iranian version of the Caregiver Abuse Screen (CASE) tool. After the translating process of the tool into Farsi, 236 people with dementia aged 60+ and their informal caregivers from outpatient' clinics participated in a cross-sectional study to evaluate the tool's validity, reliability and factorial structure. The translated Iranian version of CASE reveals a good psychometric property ($\alpha = 0.868$) with strong internal consistency and reliability. Some variables (depression, burden, dementia intensity and ADLs) were associated with abuse in older people with dementia. The two-factor structure was obtained in exploratory factor analysis

labelled interpersonal abuse and neglect. Generally, the Iranian version of CASE proved to have sufficient validity and reliability as a suitable instrument to detect the risk of elder abuse among dementia caregivers. (RH)
ISSN: 01634372

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Why are older adults victims of fraud?: Current knowledge and prospects regarding older adults' vulnerability to fraud; by Jingjin Shao, Qianhan Zhang, Yining Ren (et al).: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2019, pp 225-243.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 31, no 3, March-July 2019, pp 225-243.

Older people are disproportionately targeted by various kinds of fraud, which result in irreversible economic losses and great psychological distress. Over the years, researchers have conducted systematic research on the prevalence, under-reporting, and research methods of fraud victimisation in older people. Research paradigms regarding fraud victimisation among older people have mainly included cognitive, emotion regulation and motivation, and comprehensive paradigms. Factors shown to influence fraud victimisation among older people include cognitive decline, emotional regulation and motivational changes, their overly trusting nature, psychological vulnerability, social isolation, risk-taking, and a lack of knowledge and information regarding fraud prevention. Based on a review of the literature, future research can benefit from constructing a comprehensive fraud victimisation theory, improving research methods, extending existing research, exploring physiological mechanisms of elder fraud, and strengthening prevention and intervention efforts. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Zero-hour contracts and stress in UK domiciliary care workers; by Jermaine Ravalier, Rheanna Morton, Lauren Russell, Antonio Rei Fidalgo.: Wiley, March 2019, pp 348-355.

Health and Social Care in the Community, vol 27, no 2, March 2019, pp 348-355.

UK domiciliary care workers play a vital role in maintaining and improving the lives of service users who have a variety of needs. Around 60% of these employees work under zero-hours contracts. While it is known that conditions such as temporary and shift working can influence employee health and performance, zero hours have not been widely investigated. This project sought to first investigate the stress associated with working as a domiciliary care worker, as well as comparing the experiences of employees contracted to zero-hours with those contracted to at least 16 hours per week. Twenty-nine semi-structured interviews (15 zero-hour, 14 contracted hours) were conducted in the West Midlands and analysed using thematic analysis. Across all participants, four predominant stressors were found. First, the level of pay for a job with high levels of responsibility was poor. Second, participants described struggling to maintain an adequate work-life balance due to the varied timings of visits. Third, participants experienced rude and aggressive behaviour from both service users and their families. Lastly, a lack of peer support and poor care from peers was discussed. However, every respondent described the positive relationships that they develop with service users being a distinct stress reliever. Zero-hours respondents discussed two further stressors. Power refers to the relationship between employee and management, with respondents describing the balance of power being with the management. Uncertainty reflected respondents not having set hours of work or pay, and thus not being able to plan their personal lives, and sometimes not being able to pay bills. Findings suggest that domiciliary care workers are exposed to a range of stressors, with zero-hours adding to these. Further research should look into methods to improve both the job role for workers, and redress the power relationships for those with zero-hours contracts. (RH)

ISSN: 09660410

From : <http://www.wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/hsc>

2018

Addressing the measurement challenge in elder abuse interventions: need for a severity framework; by David Burnes, Mark S Lachs, Karl Pillemer.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2018, pp 402-407.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 5, November-December 2018, pp 402-407.

The literature on elder abuse is evolving in a direction that emphasises intervention research. Despite this, the victims of elder abuse continue to be exposed to interventions that lack evidence of effectiveness. Researchers currently rely on binary approaches to measure elder abuse phenomena, which fail to capture changes in problem status over the course of an intervention. This commentary develops a case for severity as a framework to operationalise and measure elder abuse in intervention research and practice. A severity framework provides enhanced elder abuse measurement responsiveness, and aligns with the dominant client-centred, harm reduction clinical approach to intervening in elder abuse cases. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

"Adults at risk": "vulnerability" by any other name?; by Laura Pritchard-Jones.: Emerald, 2018, pp 47-58.
Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 1, 2018, pp 47-58.

The purpose of this paper was to explore and critique the conceptual and terminological shift – particularly from 'vulnerability' to 'adult at risk' – in adult safeguarding under the Care Act 2014 and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. The paper compares the notion of the vulnerable adult in safeguarding, with the notion of an adult at risk under the Care Act 2014 and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and questions to what extent such a shift addresses existing criticisms of 'vulnerability'. The paper criticises the notion of the 'vulnerable adult' for perpetuating the stigma associated with an impairment or disability, and for the types of legal and policy responses deemed appropriate under such an understanding of vulnerability. While efforts to replace the term 'vulnerable adult' with 'adult at risk' are, to some extent, to be welcomed, 'adult at risk' under the legislation relies on the same characteristics for which the 'vulnerable adult' has been criticised. Nevertheless the safeguarding provisions under the two Acts have made some strides forward in comparison to their legal and policy predecessors and the notion of the 'vulnerable adult'. Overall it is argued that the two pieces of legislation are a marked improvement on their predecessors. The study also offers some thoughts as to how criticisms of the new legislation may be overcome. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Alleged financial abuse of those under an enduring power of attorney: an exploratory study; by Kelly Purser, Tina Cockburn, Cassandra Cross, Helene Jacmon.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 887-905.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 887-905.

This article examines the alleged financial abuse of older people arising from the misuse of an enduring power of attorney (EPA) and the experiences of those vulnerable elders in attempting to access justice to gain information about their situation and/or to remedy the abuse. To achieve this, case file notes from 100 individuals aged 65 years and over who sought assistance from an Australian not-for-profit advocacy organisation were analysed. In particular the study focused on the nature of the allegations of financial abuse to illustrate the complexities that existed for those in these circumstances. It also considered both the barriers and enablers of access to justice evident in the case files of the individual alleged victims. Lastly, based on the evidence presented, it considered how these circumstances could be better managed or improved upon, particularly from the perspective of service providers and aged care professionals. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Applying the brakes: slowing and stopping fraud against older people; by Age UK. London: Age UK, March 2018, 18 pp.

People of all ages, education and wealth are victims of fraud. However, older people are over-represented as victims of particular types of fraud, including pension and investment fraud, postal scams, doorstep scams and telephone scams: more than two-fifths of those aged 65+ believe they have been targeted. This report is based on the experiences of older people and their families regarding what can put them at risk of fraud, and how banks should protect them. It sets out Age UK's recommendations for banks, police forces, local authorities and the Government to take action in their safeguarding duties. (RH)

From : https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/reports-and-publications/reports-and-briefings/safe-at-home/rb_mar18_applying_the_brakes.pdf

Assessment of older adults' satisfaction with adult protective services investigation and assistance; by James G Booker, Mary Breaux, Sharon Abada (et al).: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2018, pp 64-74.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 1, January-February 2018, pp 64-74.

In the US, Adult Protective Services (APS) agencies are responsible for investigating and intervening in cases of domestic abuse, neglect and exploitation in adults aged 18+. This study examined client satisfaction with services relating to elder self-neglect provided by an APS in Texas. Participants were 77 community-dwelling older adults with APS-substantiated self-neglect who responded to the standardised and widely used 8-item Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ-8). Approximately 75% of the participants reported being satisfied with the overall services. They felt that the services provided were responsive to their need(s) and helped them deal with their problem(s). More than 80% responded that they would refer a friend, would use APS in the future if necessary, and were at least satisfied with the amount of help received. The extent to which their needs were met received the lowest satisfaction scores (65% were satisfied with the service). Future studies are needed to examine elder self-neglect client satisfaction in relation to specific services. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Assumption, the mother of all foul ups: a fundamental reason for the continuing abuse of adults at risk; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2018, pp 129-143.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 3/4, 2018, pp 129-143.

The purpose of this paper was to introduce the concept of the assumption of altruism argued by the author to be a tendency among the lay public, professionals and politicians alike - a generalised assumption that contributes to the longstanding and obstinate presence of abuse of adults who are at risk throughout England, particularly older people living in care and in nursing homes. By examining available figures that depict the continuing abuse of vulnerable adults and by drawing on research, the author offers a partial explanation for the continued presence of abuse in English society. The paper demonstrates how the concept of the assumption of altruism can explain to a degree the apparent enduring levels of abuse of adults at risk. The paper considers some of the fundamental, higher order reasons for the persistent levels of abuse in England, abuse that endures despite the oversight by government of care provided to adults who may be at risk by virtue of the activities of the statutory regulator and health and social care commissioners. By presenting the incontrovertible evidence of enduring abuse, the paper introduces the concept of the assumption of altruism as a partial explanation for its continuing occurrence despite decades of policy and practice guidance designed to overcome it. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Building the adult protective services system of tomorrow: the role of the APS national voluntary consensus guidelines; by Julie Bobitt, Jamie Kuhne, Julie Carter (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2018, pp 93-101.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 1, January-February 2018, pp 93-101.

In 2015, the United States Administration for Community Living (ACL) established the first federal "home" for Adult Protective Services (APS). This leadership has included working collaboratively with State Adult Protective Service systems, to ensure that older adults and adults with disabilities are afforded the same protections against abuse, neglect and financial exploitation, regardless of where in the country they live. As part of that leadership, the ACL created draft Voluntary Consensus Guidelines for State APS Systems. The ACL undertook a process of public and stakeholder engagement and analysed the resulting comments to improve the initial draft, to arrive at the final version. This article examines the comments, including concerns raised about specific areas of the Guidelines, areas identified for future research, and reflections and opinions on the role of the federal government in guiding development of the field of adult protection. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Care and mistreatment: two sides of the same coin?: An exploratory study of three Portuguese care homes; by Ana Paula Gil.: Policy Press, November 2018, pp 551-573.

International Journal of Care and Caring, vol 2, no 4, November 2018, pp 551-573.

Quality of care is still a central issue for long-term care policy. This article presents the initial results of ongoing research carried out in three Portuguese care homes in 2017, in relation to seven signs that are used to evaluate care practices. The article uses mixed methods (24 interviews and a data survey), based on the perspectives of care workers, professional staff and managers. The findings highlight the non-recognition of care work, difficult working conditions, poor training, and a limited monitoring of the care system as factors that reduce the quality of care and increase the risk of an institutionalised culture of care omission. (RH)

ISSN: 23978821

From : <http://www.policypress.co.uk/journals/international-journal-of-care-and-caring>

Changes in state legislation and the impacts on elder financial fraud and exploitation; by Catherine Carey, Jacob Hodges, John K Webb.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2018, pp 309-319.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 4, August-October 2018, pp 309-319.

This paper summarises how US state legislators are responding to the increasing incidence of elder financial fraud and exploitation (EFFE). The authors use an empirical model to investigate the impact of recent changes in state legislation, after controlling for relevant state demographics on the prevalence of EFFE claims reported in the Consumer Sentinel Network database. They use panel data in a fixed effects model with and without time dummy variables. They find that states with additional penalties targeting EFFE have a significantly lower percentage of complaints from older people, whereas the impact of mandatory and protected voluntary reporting laws is not significant in this sample. State legislators have increased their awareness of and are acting to produce legislation protecting older people from EFFE. Increased information, training and data sharing across states can go a long way to detecting and prosecuting EFFE cases. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Childhood abuse and late-life depression: mediating effects of psychosocial factors for early- and late-onset depression; by Ilse Wielaard, Mathijs Hoyer, Didi Rhebergen (et al.): Wiley, March 2018, pp 537-545.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 33, no 3, March 2018, pp 537-545.

Childhood abuse makes people vulnerable to developing depression, even in later life. Psychosocial factors that are common in later life, such as loneliness or lack of a partner, may explain this association. The aim of this study was to investigate whether the association between childhood abuse and depression in older adults could be explained by psychosocial factors. Cross-sectional data were derived from the Netherlands Study of Depression in Older Persons (age 60-93), including 132 persons without lifetime depression, 242 with early onset depression (age under 60), and 125 with late onset depression (age 60 or above). Childhood abuse (yes/no) and a frequency-based childhood abuse index were included. Multinomial regression and multivariable mediation analyses were used to examine the association between childhood abuse and the onset of depression, and the influence of loneliness, social network and partner status. Multinomial regression analyses showed a significant association between childhood abuse and the childhood abuse index with early and late onset depression. Multivariable mediation analyses showed that the association between childhood abuse and early onset depression was partly mediated by social network size and loneliness. This was particularly present for emotional neglect and psychological abuse, but not for physical and sexual abuse. No psychosocial mediators were found for the association between childhood abuse and late onset depression. Overall findings showed that a smaller social network and feelings of loneliness mediate the association between childhood abuse and early onset depression in older adults. The findings show the importance of detecting childhood abuse as well as the age at depression onset and mapping of relevant psychosocial factors in the treatment of late life depression. (JL)

ISSN: 08856230

From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

The contribution of Canadian non-profit organisations in countering material and financial mistreatment of older adults; by Marie Beaulieu, Jordan Bédard-Lessard, Hélène Carbonneau (et al.): Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 943-961.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 943-961.

In Quebec public policy focuses on a continuum of services. Non-profit organisations (NPOs), specialised in countering mistreatment of older adults (MOA), are essential partners. They work with social workers from public health and social services (PHSS). The research project Volunteering to Counter Material or Financial Mistreatment of Older Adults documents the roles of NPOs. This paper presents the specific actions assumed by practitioners and volunteers. Case studies were conducted with five French-speaking Canadian NPOs. Data were collected through content analysis of administrative documents and interviews (administrators, practitioners, volunteers and older adults receiving services). Results are presented according to three roles: prevention, detection and intervention. NPOs that are either 'specialised' or 'collaborative' respond differently to material and financial MOA. NPOs participating in the project are mainly active in prevention and the volunteers are pivotal to certain activities. In 'collaborative' NPOs, detection typically occurs when older adults, while participating in prevention activities, recognise they are victims or witnesses to MOA. The subsequent intervention is mainly limited to referrals to the PHSS, specifically to social workers. In 'specialised' NPOs, volunteers are directly involved in detection and intervention when their experiences from their former professions are deemed relevant. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Detection of elder abuse: exploring the potential use of the Elder Abuse Suspicion Index by law enforcement in the field; by Elina Kurkurina, Brittany C L Lange, Sonan D Lama (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2018, pp 103-126.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 2, March-May 2018, pp 103-126.

There are no known instruments to aid law enforcement officers in the assessment of elder abuse (EA), despite officers' contact with older adults. This study aimed to identify: officers' perceptions and knowledge of EA; barriers in detecting EA in the field; and characteristics officers value in a detection tool. A fourth aim was to explore the potential for officers to use the Elder Abuse Suspicion Index (EASI)c. Data was collected from 69 law enforcement officers in Connecticut, who confirmed that barriers to effectively detecting EA included a lack of EA detection instruments, as well as a lack of training on warning signs and risk factors. Officers indicated that the important elements of a desirable tool for helping to detect EA included ease of use, clear instructions

and information on follow-up resources. Approximately 80% of respondents could see themselves using the EASiC in the field, and a modified version has been developed for this purpose. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Development and validation of a screening questionnaire of family mistreatment against older adults for use in primary care settings in Mexico; by Maria Guadalupe Ruelas-Gonzalez, Bianca Estela Pelcastre-Villafurte, Eric Monterubio-Flores (et al.): Wiley, January 2018, pp 102-112.

Health and Social Care in the Community, vol 26, no 1, January 2018, pp 102-112.

The abuse of older adults is a serious public health issue that can be difficult to identify at the first level of care. Medical and nursing personnel are sometimes unable to identify older adults who suffer family mistreatment. This can occur when victims feel shame or as a result of cultural factors. In the light of this, healthcare personnel require a screening tool that can be used to identify signs of mistreatment. The aim of this study was to develop and validate a screening tool for detecting the familial mistreatment of older adults in primary care settings. A mixed method cross-sectional study was carried out in three phases between 2009 and 2012 in Mexico. The formative phase involved using a qualitative methodology to identify terms that older adults use to identify practices defined as forms of mistreatment. On this basis, the second phase involved the design of a screening tool through the formation of items in collaboration with a panel of experts. These items were tested on older adults to ensure their intelligibility. Finally, validity and reliability levels were evaluated through the application of the screening tool to a sample of older adults at a primary care facility and at a legal centre. These findings were discussed with gerontologists, and the data were analysed through an exploratory factor analysis with orthogonal rotation and Cronbach's alpha using STATA v13. From the results, the authors generated a screening tool that is culturally and socially tailored to older adults in Mexico. The tool has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.89, a sensitivity value of 86% ($p < .05$) and a specificity value of 90% ($p < .05$) for positive answers to the tool's 15 items. Applying this tool at the first level of care could limit damage to older adults' health, and could lower the frequency of emergency room use in hospitals. (RH)

ISSN: 09660410

From : <http://wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/hsc>

Development of the Emergency Department Senior Abuse Identification (ED Senior AID) tool; by Timothy F Platts-Mills, Joseph A Dayaa, Bryce B Reeve (et al.): Taylor and Francis, August-October 2018, pp 247-270.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 4, August-October 2018, pp 247-270.

Emergency departments (EDs) are an important health care setting for the identification of elder abuse (EA). In this American study, the authors' objective was to develop an ED-based tool to identify EA. The initial tool included a brief cognitive assessment, questions to detect multiple domains of EA, and a physical examination. Refinement of the tool was based on input from clinical experts, and nurse and patient feedback. The revised tool, which included 15 questions about EA, was then tested in an academic ED. The authors calculated the inter-rater reliability, sensitivity and specificity of individual EA questions. Among ED patients aged 65+ ($N = 259$), 17 (7%) screened positive for suspicion of EA. The authors identified a combination of six questions that cover the included domains of EA, which demonstrated good or excellent inter-rater reliability, and had a sensitivity and specificity of 94% (95% confidence interval (CI) 71-100%) and 90% (95% CI 85-93%), respectively. These results inform a proposed screening tool for multi-site validation testing. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The differences between sex offenders who victimise older women and sex offenders who offend against children; by K D Browne, Morag Hines, Ruth J Tully.: Taylor and Francis, January 2018, pp 11-18.

Aging and Mental Health, vol 22, no 1, January 2018, pp 11-18.

Within the literature on sex offending much attention is paid to the distinction between those sex offenders who offend against adults and those who offend against children. In contrast there is scant research into sex offenders who offend specifically against older victims. In this study a detailed interview and psychometric tests were conducted with a sample of 28 sex offenders who had been convicted of a sexually motivated offence against an older female. These data were compared to a sample of 23 child sex offenders. Results indicated that amongst other significant differences between these sub-groups men who offend against older women are generally younger, are more violent and are more likely to use a weapon and cause injury and death compared to child sex offenders. The men who offended against children were more likely to think about and plan their offending, spend more time with the victim pre and post offence, admit sexual arousal during the offence and admit to a sexual motivation for the offence. This study suggests that men who sexually offend against older women and men who sexually offend against children are distinct groups. Treatment and risk management strategies should

take this into account. Further exploration of this sub-group of offenders is recommended to help inform treatment and risk management strategies for sex offenders who offend against older people. (JL)

ISSN: 13607863

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Disorderly households, self-presentation, and mortality: evidence from a national study of older adults; by Markus H Schafer, Laura Upenieks, Andie MacNeil.: Sage, September 2018, pp 762-790.

Research on Aging, vol 40, no 8, September 2018, pp 762-790.

This article examines whether disorderly household conditions and bodily self-presentation predict mortality, above and beyond four sets of variables conceptually linked to both death and disorder. Data come from 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 waves of the US National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP). The authors used naturalistic observation of respondents' homes and bodies, along with a diverse range of additional covariates, to predict probability of death. Older adults living in disorderly households were at highest risk of death over 5 years, primarily because they confronted high levels of frailty. Disorderly bodily self-presentation was also related to mortality risk, but this association could be only partially explained by demographic factors, health conditions, frailty and low social connectedness. Findings suggest that disorder in the residential context _ dress and hygiene in particular _ is a strong predictor of mortality. Support providers should be mindful of changes in bodily presentation of older people living in the community.

ISSN: 01640275

From : <http://www.journals.sagepub.com/home/roa>

Domestic abuse and elder abuse in Wales: a tale of two initiatives; by Sarah Wydall, Alan Clarke, John Williams, Rebecca Zerk.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 962-981.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 962-981.

The abuse of older people in domestic settings is both a public health problem and a human rights issue. In 2013 the Welsh government used its new legislative powers and embarked upon two initiatives in the areas of adult safeguarding and domestic abuse, leading to the introduction of two pieces of primary legislation. The first was the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, which placed safeguarding 'adults at risk' on a statutory basis and imposed new duties on local authorities. The second was the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015, which addressed how public sector bodies responded to domestic abuse and introduced a more strategic approach. Using research based in Wales, this article discusses the extent to which the two pieces of legislation promote a collaborative and integrated response from adult safeguarding and domestic abuse services and highlights some implications for practice. More strategic alignment between the two acts will create an environment within which older victim-survivors of domestic abuse have the same access to justice options and support services as their younger counterparts. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

EATI Island: a virtual-reality-based elder abuse and neglect educational intervention; by Carolyn E Z Pickering, Kimberly Ridenour, Zachary Salaysay (et al.): Taylor and Francis, October-December 2018, pp 445-463.

Gerontology and Geriatrics Education, vol 39, no 4, October-December 2018, pp 445-463.

Despite high prevalence rates of elder abuse and neglect (EA/N), compliance with mandatory reporting remains low. A lack of practical training on EA/N has been identified as a barrier. This article describes the development, implementation and evaluation of EATI Island (the Elder Abuse Training Institute Island), an innovative virtual-reality-based educational intervention, intended to improve EA/N recognition and reporting among nurses and social workers providing in-home services. The educational intervention consisted of an introductory course and advanced assessment training in virtual reality. The advanced assessment training was focused on learning to use the QualCare Scale, an instrument used to assess quality of family caregiving. Data were evaluated in terms of user satisfaction, changes in knowledge, and changes in practice. Results indicate that participants were satisfied with the content and format of the training program. Participants gained knowledge in identifying elder abuse and neglect, and had 99% accuracy in their mandatory reporting decisions. Importantly, professionals reported making changes in their daily practice based on knowledge and skills learnt. Evaluation data indicate that this interdisciplinary training program was a satisfactory way to learn that produced changes in knowledge and affected clinical practice. Few implementation barriers were encountered during this project, suggesting it would be replicable. (RH)

ISSN: 02701960

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Editorial: elder abuse and social work: research, theory and practice; by Hannah Bows, Bridget Penhale (eds): Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 873-886.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 873-886.

This editorial introduces a special issue of this journal dedicated to the violence and abuse of older people, one of the biggest challenges facing social work today. In particular it examines the international development of research, theory, policy and practice in relation to domestic violence and the abuse of older people. After briefly surveying international definitions of what constitutes elder abuse, the editors explore the phenomenon under the following headings: the legislative and policy context of elder abuse, the prevalence and nature of abuse, elder abuse versus domestic violence, developments in social work policy in the UK, and preventing and responding to elder abuse. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

The effectiveness of logotherapy in mitigating the social isolation of neglected institutionalised older people; by Mohamed Mohamed K Elsherbiny, Raya H Al Maamari.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1090-1108.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1090-1108.

One of the most prevalent and harmful forms of elder abuse is neglect. Social isolation is one of the most common consequences of neglect, with an inability to find meaning in life closely associated with both these issues. One intervention that might be used with older people suffering from neglect and social isolation is logotherapy, a meaning-based intervention. The aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of logotherapy in mitigating the social isolation of older people suffering from neglect. The study was developed using a quantitative research design and with a purposive sample of 43 socially isolated older individuals in a single institution for older people in Cairo, Egypt. The study followed a quasi-experimental model. A social disconnectedness scale and a perceived isolation scale were used to assess both degrees of social isolation. The intervention lasted for 12 weeks, with two weeks of follow-up work. A significant difference emerged between the intervention and control groups. The results indicate that enabling older people to experience meaning in life by emphasising the value of social relationships and interactions has a positive effect on their social networks. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Elder abuse and its medical outcomes in older Chinese people with cognitive and physical impairments; by Boye Fang, Elsie Yan, Ko Ling Chan, Partick Ip.: Wiley, August 2018, pp 1038-1047.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 33, no 8, August 2018, pp 1038-1047.

The purpose of this Chinese study was to investigate the association between elder abuse by family caregivers and medical outcomes among older adults with cognitive and physical impairments. Using cross-sectional design, 1002 older patients aged 55 years or above and their family caregivers were recruited from three grade A hospitals in Guangdong Province. The major independent variable was caregiver-reported elder abuse, while outcome variables included cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, peptic ulcer, digestive disorder, chronic hepatic disease, chronic renal disease, metabolic disease, acute inflammation, joint disease, tumour and general injury. The prevalence of these medical conditions among patients who were abused and those who were not were compared using descriptive analyses and chi-square tests, and logistic regression was used to establish the relevant independent associations. A total of 429 (42.8%) older individuals were found to have experienced physical or psychological abuse over the previous 12 months. After adjusting for potential confounders, abused older persons were more susceptible to any one of the aforementioned ailments. Elder abuse is associated with various major medical morbidities. Interdisciplinary cooperation is necessary to identify and reduce the adverse physiological consequences in victims. (JL)

ISSN: 08856230

From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

Elder mistreatment in South Asian communities: a review of the literature; by Ashfaque Ahmed Talpur, Tony Ryan, Parveen Ali, Sharron Hinchliff.: Emerald, 2018, pp 193-206.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 5/6, 2018, pp 193-206.

The purpose of this paper was to perform a literature review of empirical studies on elder mistreatment (EM) in South Asians and to discuss key implications for policy, practice and research. For this review multiple electronic databases in the international health and social science were searched and supplemented by grey literature and cross-references. Quality of papers was assessed against standard checklists. In total 16 studies met the inclusion criteria of the review of which 11 were cross-sectional design, and only six of them used standard instruments to measure EM. The prevalence estimates of overall EM retrieved from general population-based studies ranged from 9.3 per cent in India to 49.1 per cent in Nepal. Age, gender, residential

settings, socioeconomic status, health, education and social structures and processes were key risk factors for EM in South Asian communities. Reporting and action taking were culturally rooted. While the review was not systematic, there were limitations associated with the paper in covering the diverse range of databases and studies. However this review provides a valuable synthesis of the empirical papers on the incidence, culturally specific risk factors and reporting trends of EM in South Asians. Additionally the review presents the papers evaluated for a quality to ensure the validity of empirical data. Finally the review includes several implications for policy, practice and future research on EM which may ultimately contribute in improving the health and wellbeing of older South Asians. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

An empirical study of elder abuse in the state of Uttar Pradesh of India; by Avanish Bhai Patel, Anindya J Mishra.: Emerald, 2018, pp 106-116.

Quality in Ageing and Older Adults, vol 19, no 2, 2018, pp 106-116.

Elder abuse is a matter of increasing concern across India. Today older people are facing abusive behaviour such as maltreatment, mental and physical torture and heedless ignominy from the family and society. The purpose of this paper is to examine the nature of elder abuse in the Indian socio-cultural context and also focuses on the causes of elder abuse and abusers. Mixed method design was applied in this paper. The study was conducted from October 2012 to January 2013 on a sample of 220 older people living in both rural and urban areas of Lucknow, India. The data were analysed through descriptive and narrative analysis. The study found that emotional abuse is more common among older people, which raises the feeling of insecurity, depression and isolation. The study also pointed out that the respect, honour, status and authority which were enjoyed by older people in the traditional society, have gradually started declining. Moreover family members do not provide proper food, clothing and medical facilities in rural areas. Since this sample of older respondents was small and focused on those living in a particular area of one state, the authors could not generalise from the study to include the great diversity of experience and difference in perceptions among the older people even within a particular state. However widespread and diverse types of accounts of elder abuse were reported even in these settings, which can help indicate areas for future research and policies. (JL)

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/qaoa>

Exploring gender and elder abuse from the perspective of professionals; by Lori Weeks, Suzanne Dupuis-Blanchard, Rina Arseneault (et al).: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2018, pp 127-143.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 2, March-May 2018, pp 127-143.

The authors conducted an online survey of professionals working with or for older people in two Canadian provinces (New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), to learn about their knowledge of elder abuse from a gender-based perspective. A total of 169 professionals (90% women) completed a survey in either French or English. Five topic areas emerged from the analysis: the influence of gender on the risk of abuse; types of abuse detected; knowledge gaps; capacity to respond to gender-based abuse; and awareness of resources. To gain further insight into these results, the authors conducted three focus groups with 24 professionals. Professionals held relatively little recognition of, or knowledge about, gender related to elder abuse. The results indicate the need to develop educational and awareness raising opportunities for professionals who work with abused older adults in both French and English, to identify and respond to the specific needs of older women and men. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Family group conferences: an opportunity to re-frame responses to the abuse of older people?; by Kate Parkinson, Sarah Pollock, Deanna Edwards.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1109-1126.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1109-1126.

Recent legislative and policy changes in adult social care have refocused attention on a strengths-based approach to social work practice. The Care Act 2014 advocates a more inclusive and holistic understanding of individual wellbeing which is evident by its expectation of more personalised responses to safeguarding. Family Group Conferences (FGCs) fit well with this policy shift but require further exploration before being integrated into work with adults. In this article a fictitious case study was analysed through an organic group discussion during which the authors applied their professional expertise to explore the appropriateness of FGCs to provide a response to adult safeguarding cases. FGCs provide a viable alternative to traditional decision making approaches in the adult safeguarding field. The case analysis exposed three main areas that required further consideration to ensure effective implementation. The areas identified were divided into mental capacity, risk and funding. It is important that policy makers and local authorities acknowledge the complexity of transferring

an approach originally designed for working with children and families to the context of social work with older adults. More effort should be made to address the practice tensions outlined within the study. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Family members' experiences and management of resident-to-resident abuse in long-term residential care; by Jennifer Baumbusch, Gloria Puurveen, Alison Phinney (et al): Taylor and Francis, November-December 2018, pp 385-401.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 5, November-December 2018, pp 385-401.

Resident-to-resident (RRA) abuse is increasingly recognised as a significant problem in long-term residential care. Families have a constant presence in this setting, yet their inclusion in research about RRA is minimal. This ethnographic study examined family members' experiences and management of RRA in Vancouver, Canada. Twelve family members participated in in-depth interviews; 56 hours of participant observation were conducted; and data were analysed thematically. The main themes illuminate families' experiences of RRA in a context that largely normalises it. In the absence of formal supports, families developed a range of management strategies, ranging from passive to active intervention. Organisational factors, such as staffing levels and mix, and the physical environment also contributed to RRA. Families are actively managing RRA in long-term residential care. Policies and programmes, including educational support, should be developed to validate and support families. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Feasibility of intervention in elder self-neglecters: setting the stage for future research; by Jessica L Lee, Jason Burnett, Rui Xia, Scott M Smith, Carmel B Dyer.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2018, pp 223-235.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 3, March-July 2018, pp 223-235.

Interventions are critical to improving clinical outcomes in older self-neglecters. This study assessed feasibility of a randomised controlled trial (RCT) of oral vitamin D in Adult Protective Services-substantiated self-neglect clients aged 65+ living in the community in Houston, Texas. Participants were directly observed to consume ergocalciferol 50,000 IU (treatment) or ergocalciferol 400 IU (control), once a month, for 10 months. For months 6-10, half of the control group randomly crossed into the treatment group (crossover). Intervention feasibility was measured by number of potential participants who agreed to participate and by retention rates during the study. Ninety-four referrals were received and 59 (63%) agreed to participate. Forty-nine participants were enrolled after pre-screening; 35 completed the two-phase trial for a 72% retention rate. The participants' average age was 75.2 ± 6.8 years, mainly female (59%), African-American (47%), and living alone (41%). Despite assumptions that self-neglecters are resistant to care, the authors successfully conducted the first clinical intervention in this vulnerable population. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Financial abuse of older people in low and middle-income countries: the case of South Africa; by Peter Lloyd Sherlock, Bridget Penhale, Natal Ayiga.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2018, pp 236-246.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 3, March-July 2018, pp 236-246.

This article assesses what is currently known about the financial abuse of older people in low and middle-income countries (LMICs), with specific reference to South Africa. It demonstrates that individual and environmental risk factors for financial abuse are present, but the issue is generally neglected by researchers and policymakers. As a result, empirical data are limited and there is an urgent need for new studies. This article begins by introducing the issue of elder financial abuse in LMICs more generally, identifying keys risk factors and evaluating available evidence. The article provides a detailed case study of south Africa, reviewing local risk factors and available evidence of financial abuse. It concludes with recommendations about future research in this emerging area of concern. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Gaining access to possibly abused or neglected adults in England: practice perspectives from social workers and service-user representatives; by Caroline Norrie, Martin Stevens, Stephen Martineau, Jill Manthorpe.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1071-1089.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1071-1089.

This paper reported on a study that examined social workers' and service-user representatives' perspectives on current options for accessing older people living at home when entry was being obstructed by a third party and there were concerns about possible abuse or neglect. Currently social workers do not have powers to gain entry

to an older person's home where there are such concerns about abuse. As part of the study in-depth interviews were conducted with 37 social workers and 11 service user representatives from three English local authorities. Professional interviews focused on current practices in dealing with such cases. Service user representatives were asked to discuss a fictitious obstructive case and potential actions that could be taken by social workers. Participants described current practice in terms of options for negotiation with third parties obstructing access to older people, ranging from 'softer' styles aiming to develop rapport to 'more assertive' approaches. Making good decisions about case allocation, being creative in pursuing cases and fostering good multi-agency relationships were valued by practitioners. Some service user representatives questioned the time and resources involved in managing these cases. Policy makers may wish to consider developing guidelines for multi-agency partners outlining their responsibilities in such cases. Practitioners may wish to consider whether offering an obstructer the services of an independent advocate would be useful. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

The impact of early trauma in old age: a pschoanalytic perspective; by Claire Appleton.: British Psychological Society, October 2018, pp 31-36.

Psychology of Older People: The FPOP Bulletin, no 144, October 2018, pp 31-36.

The author highlights how a a pschoanalytic view of the mind can enrich our understanding of the impact of developmental trauma in older people. After a short discussion of the theory, she uses brief clinical examples to discuss: reconnection with developmental trauma; the impact of the ageing body; long-term consequences of abuse, confusion and splitting; and anger and grievance. (RH)

ISSN: 23969652

From : <http://www.bps.org.uk/networks-and-communities/member-microsite/dcp-faculty-psychology-older-people-fpop>

Intersectional stigma and late-life intimate-partner and sexual violence: how social workers can bolster safety and healing for older survivors; by Cailin Crockett, Bergen Cooper, Bonnie Brandl.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1000-1013.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1000-1013.

Individuals do not become immune to the risks of violence and abuse as they age, and older adults _ particularly older women _ face intersectional stigma: the compounding of social prejudice and assumptions that draw on a range of factors, such as age, gender and sexuality. These biases influence perceptions of risk, the relative invisibility of older women in the fields of elder abuse, intimate partner and sexual violence, and a lack of recognition of older survivors' needs among professionals in positions to help. Given that older women face attitudinal and practical barriers to services, social workers must comprehend the impact of both ageism and gender disparities on older survivors of intimate partner and sexual violence. In this study the authors offer recommendations to bridge the gaps between service providers' assumptions about older women in crisis and the support survivors actually need. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Job demands, emotional dissonance and elderly abuse: the moderating role of organizational resources; by Marie Andela, Didier Truchot, Virginie Huguenotte.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2018, pp 368-384.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 5, November-December 2018, pp 368-384.

The present study focuses on elder abuse committed by caregivers in nursing homes. It aims at a better understanding of neglect and abusive behaviours, by considering the working context and the emotional dissonance of these professionals. To achieve this goal, direct effects of emotional dissonance, job demands (workload and emotional demands) and organisational resources (high-quality relationships with colleagues and the supervisor) on neglect and abusive behaviours were analysed. Moreover, the moderating role of organisational resources was explored. The study was conducted with 481 nurses and healthcare assistants from more than 100 French nursing homes. Overall, results contributed to the literature by pointing out the impact of emotional dissonance and caregivers' working context on neglect and abusive behaviours. Moreover, the results highlight the moderating effect of high-quality relationships with colleagues and supervisor, and give rise to potential implications in preventing elder abuse in nursing homes. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Learning from safeguarding adult reviews on self-neglect: addressing the challenge of change; by Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2018, pp 78-92.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 2, 2018, pp 78-92.

The purpose of this paper is to update the core data set of self-neglect safeguarding adult reviews (SARs) and accompanying thematic analysis, and to address the challenge of change, exploring the necessary components beyond an action plan to ensure that findings and recommendations are embedded in policy and practice. Following an updated review of the websites of Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs) it is concluded that the repetitive nature of the findings prompts questions about how to embed policy and practice change, to ensure impactful use of learning from SARs. A framework for taking forward an action plan derived from SAR findings and recommendations is presented. Familiar, repetitive findings emerge once again from the analysis. This level of analysis enables an understanding of both local geography and the national legal, policy and financial climate within which it sits. While such learning is valuable in itself, it is argued that something more than a straightforward action plan to implement the recommendations is necessary. A framework is conceptualised for a strategic and longer-term approach to embedding policy and practice change. There is still no national database of reviews commissioned by SABs so the data set reported here might be incomplete. The Care Act 2014 does not require publication of reports but only a summary of findings and recommendations in SAB annual reports. This makes learning for service improvement challenging. Reading the reviews reported here enables conclusions to be reached about issues to address locally and nationally to transform adult safeguarding policy and practice. Answering the question 'how to create sustainable change' is a significant challenge for SARs. A framework is presented, drawn from research on change management and learning from the review process itself. The critique of serious case reviews challenges those now engaged in SARs to reflect on how transformational change can be achieved to improve the quality of adult safeguarding policy and practice. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Making Safeguarding Personal: progress of English local authorities; by Mike Briggs, Adi Cooper.: Emerald, 2018, pp 59-68.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 1, 2018, pp 59-68.

During 2016 a survey of 115 English local authorities compared progress on the implementation of the Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) approach through their Adult Social Care departments and in relation to their area Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs) and partner organisations. The purpose of this paper was to evaluate the survey in relation to personalised social care and its impact on organisations, their staff and service users, and conclude with wider implications and recommendations for further work. As part of the survey, a series of guided interviews were conducted with safeguarding leads. The sample was randomly picked and balanced to give a fair representation of the different types of councils. The interviews were conducted by a team of five people. All interviewers had in-depth experience of adult safeguarding and were currently practising independent chairs of SABs. The interviewers followed a prepared schedule consisting of a mixture of open and closed questions. All interviews were held over the phone and averaged one-hour duration. Study results pointed to the impression that the majority of local authorities had completed the first step of introducing MSP, i.e. they had trained their workers and modified their systems. Most local authorities were moving into the next phase of embedding user-focused work into their practice and culture, and were at various points along that journey. However, most had still to engage partner organisations beyond a mere acceptance of MSP as 'a good thing'. The research has wide-ranging implications for organisations and their workers in the field of adult safeguarding based on its findings. Its limitations are that only organisational leaders and managers were interviewed, although reference is extensively made to initiatives that engage service users. The report references many practical implications to improve the practice of adult safeguarding in an attempt to make it more person-centred. Examples of good practice are given and recommendations are made to organisations. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Making safeguarding personal and social work practice with older adults: findings from local-authority survey data in England; by Adi Cooper, Christine Cocker, Mike Briggs.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1014-1032.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1014-1032.

This article presents the results of a survey of English local authorities undertaken in 2016 about the implementation of Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) in adult social care services. MSP is an approach to adult safeguarding practice that prioritises the needs and outcomes identified by the person being supported. The key findings from a survey of local authorities are described, emphasising issues for safeguarding older adults, who are the largest group of people who experience adult safeguarding enquiries. The survey showed that social

workers are enthusiastic about MSP and suggests that this approach results in a more efficient use of resources. However implementation and culture change are affected by different factors, including: austerity; local authority systems and structures; the support of leaders, managers and partners in implementing MSP; service capacity; and input to develop skills and knowledge in local authorities and partner organisations. There are specific challenges for social workers in using MSP with older adults, particularly regarding mental capacity issues for service users, communication skills with older people, family and carers, and the need to combat ageism in service delivery. Organisational blocks affecting local authorities developing this 'risk enabling' approach to adult safeguarding are discussed. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

The mistreatment of older Canadians: findings from the 2015 national prevalence study; by Lynn McDonald.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2018, pp 176-208.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 3, March-July 2018, pp 176-208.

Hitherto, there has been one national investigation of the prevalence of elder mistreatment in Canada, which was carried out in 1989 on 2,008 randomly selected Canadians aged 65+. Sometimes called the Ryerson Study, findings published in the early 1990s found that 4% of the sample had reported some form of abuse. The present article reports on the National Survey on the Mistreatment of Older Canadians 2015. This second survey had four aims, the first being to present overall prevalence for aggregate elder abuse and neglect and for each of five subcategories of abuse in the Canadian population aged 55+. Second, it presents a sociodemographic, health and social contact profile of participants. Third, it provides a bivariate analysis of those mistreated compared to those not mistreated. Lastly, it estimates a model predicting elder mistreatment and the various subtypes of mistreatment. The survey found that 8.2% of community-dwelling Canadians aged 55+ experienced some form of mistreatment in 2015. The article presents information on: physical and psychological, sexual and financial mistreatment; perpetrators; and abuse across the life course. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The Norwegian police and victims of elder abuse in close and familial relationships; by Geir Aas.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2018, pp 20-41.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 1, January-February 2018, pp 20-41.

Over recent decades in Norway, domestic violence or family violence, violence against women and child abuse has received much attention in the media, political discourse and social research. However, abuse of older adults arouses limited interest. In government action against domestic violence and in police guidance manuals, older people receive little attention. The aim of this article is primarily to demonstrate how the police in Norway attempt to prevent elder abuse in close relationships, especially in parent-child relationships. The article highlights some contradictions between the need of the police to produce criminal cases (often contrary to the interests of the victims) on the one hand, and the police's duty to prevent further abuse on the other. Research has documented that help and prevention measures in question make the situation even worse for the victims they are meant to help. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Oops! Its happened again!: evidence of the continuing abuse of older people in care homes; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2018, pp 33-46.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 1, 2018, pp 33-46.

The purpose of this paper was to present findings from an empirical research project designed to enhance knowledge of the current extent and nature of abuse in contemporary care homes for older people. A self-completion, postal questionnaire was used to elicit both numerical and textual data that was subsequently subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The questionnaire was distributed to newly appointed care staff in six participating care homes providing care to older people to determine the nature of any abuse they may have witnessed in the homes in which they had previously worked. A significant proportion of respondents described instances of predominantly psychological and physical abuse and neglect. Though the research in this study drew upon the experiences of only 194 anonymous questionnaire respondents, of whom 140 had witnessed abuse, data suggest that abuse continues to occur in some care homes for older people. The research revealed staffs' recent experiences of a range of abusive acts and practices. Findings suggest that changes are required to current methods of external scrutiny and investigation of practices in care homes. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Prevalence and correlates of elder mistreatment in Singapore; by S Chokkanathan.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2018, pp 271-283.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 4, August-October 2018, pp 271-283.

The current study attempts to identify the prevalence rate of and risk factors associated with elder mistreatment in Singapore, a multi-ethnic nation in South-East Asia. Information on elder mistreatment was collected from 400 non-randomly selected cognitively intact older adults in a residential area of Singapore. Items on mistreatment were adopted from the Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test and the Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale. Standardised scales on activities of daily living, loneliness, and items on violence between family members were administered. The prevalence rate of mistreatment was 8.3%. A family environment characterized by psychological and physical abuse between family members and a social environment characterised by loneliness increased the vulnerability of older adults to mistreatment. Older adults who were mistreated reported more depression symptoms than those who were not. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The prevalence of elder abuse and neglect in Iran: a systematic review and meta-analysis; by Morteza Arab-zozani, Mossheen Mostafazadeh, Zeinab Arab-zozani (et al).: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2018, pp 408-423.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 5, November-December 2018, pp 408-423.

The authors estimated the prevalence of elder abuse and neglect in Iran by searching PubMed, Embase, Scopus and PsycINFO to the end of 2017. Prevalence was calculated based on the percentage or amount reported in the studies. Sixteen studies involving 6,461 participants aged 60+ were included. The pooled prevalence for overall elder abuse was 45.7% (95% CI: 27.3-64.1, $p < .001$). The prevalence of elder abuse and neglect in the Iranian population aged 60 years and over is substantial; and more research is needed to investigate its actual prevalence at the national level. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Reaching out for help: recommendations for practice based on an in-depth analysis of an elder abuse intervention programme; by Jennifer E Storey, Melanie R Perka.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1052-1070.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1052-1070.

Elder abuse is a growing public health concern with serious and sometimes fatal consequences. Intervention research is lacking despite its potential value to victim protection. This study investigated the first and longest-running social work intervention programme for elder abuse in Canada. The aim of the study was to provide a better understanding of the scope of the problem and needs of the population to inform programme development through the recommendations made. 164 cases of elder abuse reported between 2012 and 2014 were examined in which case characteristics and related recommendations were reported. Third parties reported most abuse, which was typically emotional and financial; polyvictimisation was present in most cases. Intake practices that may have facilitated reporting were described and recommendations to improve victim reporting and confidentiality were made. Victim health problems and dependency were common and many victims lacked support. Perpetrators often resided with victims and had mental health and social functioning problems. Case management varied in length and several barriers were identified. Multi-agency work is recommended to better manage the needs of the victim, risk factors related to the perpetrator and victim-perpetrator cohabitation. Recommendations to improve the safety of the victim and that of professionals are also made. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Recruitment, enrollment and data collection with victims of elder abuse and neglect identified from police incident reports; by Carolyn E Z Pickering, Christopher Maxwell.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2018, pp 333-353.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 5, November-December 2018, pp 333-353.

Elder abuse and neglect (EAN) is a health and social problem that affects one in ten older people living in the community in America. This US study evaluated the success of researcher-generated recruitment, enrolment, data collection and safety protocols for field research with victims of EAN identified from police incident reports. Success of this methodology is evaluated in terms of cost-effectiveness, ability to generate a representative sample and safety. After reviewing 492 police incident reports involving victims aged 65+ to identify cases of EAN, 62 victims were identified. Mail, phone and in-person recruitment strategies were used. After 259 recruitment attempts, 52 (84%) eligible victims were contacted, of whom 24 (46%) consented to participate. Phone calls were the least expensive mechanism for producing a successfully enrolled participant.

Findings from a regression show that completion of a research interview could not be predicted by victim, suspect or offence characteristics, indicating that the recruited victims likely represent the population from which they were drawn. No safety or adverse events occurred. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Resilience and social support as protective factors against abuse of patients with dementia: a study on family caregivers; by Lúdia Serra, Israel Contador, Bernardino Fernández-Calvo (et al): Wiley, August 2018, pp 1132-1138.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 33, no 8, August 2018, pp 1132-1138.

Scientific literature has identified different vulnerability factors associated with abuse in people with dementia (PWD) but little is known about the psychosocial protective variables against abuse. The main objective of this Spanish study was to investigate a set of caregiver and patient factors linked to abuse-related behaviour of PWD. A total of 326 primary and family caregivers, residents of the Castile and León community (Spain) were evaluated. All participants filled out a standardised protocol which assessed sociodemographic characteristics, patient and care-related variables, as well as perceived burden, resilience and social support. Abuse-related behaviour was evaluated using the Caregiver Abuse Screen. Results showed that the severity of cognitive impairment and behaviour disorders of PWD, a greater number of caregiving hours, a worse previous relationship with the caregiver and perceived burden were positively related with abuse. However resilience and social support showed a negative relationship with Caregiver Abuse Screen scores, suggesting a protective effect on abuse, even after controlling the effect of a number of covariates. Indeed resilience was the only variable that remained significant after including the effect of burden. The paper looks at the role of burden in abuse of PWD whilst concluding that resilience and social support are abuse protective factors. These variables should be considered in future guidelines for the prevention of abuse against PWD. (JL)

ISSN: 08856230

From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

The Rosalie Wolf Memorial Lecture: abuse-free care in a world of age-friendly health systems; by Terry Fulmer.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2018, pp 167-175.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 3, March-July 2018, pp 167-175.

The author is President of the John A Hartford Foundation (JAHF) in New York City, which was founded in 1929 and dedicated to improving older people's care, including eradicating all forms of elder mistreatment. The Foundation allows serious gaps in older people's quality of care to be identified, also to take action through grantmaking, convening and using strategies and tactics that spread best geriatric care models and practice. Under current strategic initiatives, the JAHF has three main areas of emphasis, which the author describes: age-friendly health systems; support for family caregivers; and improving serious illness and end-of-life care. When there are failures in any of these three systems, the likelihood of elder mistreatment increases proportionately. He concludes that it is "time for an abuse-free society and age-friendly health systems". (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Safeguarding staff's experience of cases of financial abuse; by Amenda Phelan, Sandra McCarthy, Joyce McKee.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 924-942.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 924-942.

Financial abuse of older people is an important issue for all safeguarding staff, particularly social workers who are often tasked with complex case management. Financial abuse can take many forms and can occur remotely to the older person and without their knowledge. However research in this area is limited. This study was undertaken to understand how safeguarding staff in Northern Ireland manage these cases and the challenges experienced. 14 safeguarding staff including social workers and nurses participated in two focus groups. Using thematic analysis, four areas of concern were identified. These were capacity issues, relationships, structural context and rural versus urban context. The paper concludes that changes are needed in a number of areas such as social and cultural norms, legislation, policy and practice in order to enable social work practitioners to manage cases of financial abuse of older people in a more comprehensive way. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Staff conceptualisations of elder abuse in residential aged care: a rapid review; by Harriet Radermacher, Ying Li Toh, Deborah Western (et al.): Wiley, December 2018, pp 254-267.

Australasian Journal on Ageing, vol 37, no 4, December 2018, pp 254-267.

The purpose of this rapid review was to explore how residential aged care staff conceptualise and identify elder abuse. English language publications between 2000 and 2017 about elder abuse in residential aged care in developed countries were sought from three academic databases. Only perspectives on staff-to-resident and resident-to-resident abuse were included. Over 2,000 articles were screened and 19 journal articles were included in the review. A wide range of abusive behaviours was identified but there was little common understanding of what constituted elder abuse. Furthermore disparities in conceptualisations were greater for certain types of abuse (e.g. verbal, psychological and caregiving). Elder abuse in residential aged care was conceptualised and identified by staff in diverse and different ways. This lack of common understanding hinders the development of effective interventions and prevention strategies which include staff education and training as well as significant structural and institutional changes. (JL)

ISSN: 14406381

From : <http://www.wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/ajag>

Struggling to cope with later life: qualitative research on growing older in challenging circumstances: [briefing]; by Age UK. London: Age UK, 2018, 12 pp.

The project under discussion focuses on those older people who may be struggling to stay connected to the wider world, have difficulty in looking after themselves, and (in some cases) run the risk of significant harm. Age UK commissioned and worked with Britain Thinks to interview 12 older people who were in a similar situation, or approaching it. Three mini-focus groups were conducted with 'concerned observers' (e.g. friends and family), also a workshop of practitioners with experience of supporting people in this situation. Quotes from the (anonymised) participants illustrate seven recommendations: listen to older people's histories and value their contribution; understand causes to spot danger signs; use a person-centred approach that starts with the individual circumstance; understand the role played by family and friends; find a way to return purpose to life; ensure that emotional support is backed up with practical action; and give professionals working in this area the tools they need to help. However, underfunding of statutory services, a struggling community sector and absence of multidisciplinary working may lead to more people slipping through the net. A full report (Strategic Research Programme: final combined report, July 2017; 62 pp) is also available at the weblink given. (RH)

From : <https://www.ageuk.org.uk/our-impact/policy-research/struggling-to-cope>

Suggestions for prevention measures based on Polish research concerning older victims of domestic violence; by Malgorzata Halicka, J Halicki, E Kramkowska, A Szafranek.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 982-999.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 982-999.

This paper presents an analysis of the needs of older victims of domestic violence under the care of social services or law enforcement agencies, based on research conducted in Poland. The main purpose is to highlight the distinguishing features of working with an older client group and to determine whether services in Poland are adequately prepared for providing help to older victims. The resource base is research carried out for the projects IPVoW (research based on diagnostic survey methods and in-depth structured interviews), Mind the Gap! (based on re-analysis of data) and SNaP (based on re-analysis of data and in-depth structured interviews). This article is a review and comparative analysis of results obtained in these projects. In the period analysed between 2009 and 2016, the Polish legal system improved and older victims increasingly received more effective help. Nevertheless meeting their specific needs demands a more comprehensive approach, which is undoubtedly more time-consuming and requires a different understanding compared with other victims of violence. Unfortunately the police, law enforcement officers and social workers frequently do not have sufficient knowledge of gerontology. In order to be effective, working with older people requires special training, including knowledge of the overall process of ageing. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

'These are vulnerable people who don't have a voice': exploring constructions of vulnerability and ageing in the context of safeguarding older people; by Sarah P Lonbay.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1033-1051.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1033-1051.

This article reports findings from a Ph.D. study that explored the involvement of older people in adult safeguarding. The aim was to gain a greater understanding of the key barriers to involvement in this area. The research applied a qualitative approach, underpinned by a critical realist research paradigm. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including social workers, advocates and family members of older people who had been involved in the safeguarding process, as well as members of the Adult

Safeguarding Boards in two local authorities in the North East of England. Observations of key strategic meetings of the Safeguarding Adults Boards and associated subgroups were also undertaken, as well as an analysis of the local authorities' key policy and guidance documents. Thematic analysis was used to identify key themes from the data. A number of key barriers to involvement were identified and are presented within this paper. These are explored and discussed in relation to the ways in which the construction of vulnerability and the positioning of older people within society, and within adult safeguarding in particular, have contributed to them. Overall it is argued that older people are considered to be inherently vulnerable, and that this reduces their opportunities to be engaged in adult safeguarding processes. A number of recommendations for practice and policy are made. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Through a glass darkly: exploring commissioning and contract monitoring and its role in detecting abuse in care and nursing homes for older people; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2018, pp 110-127.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 2, 2018, pp 110-127.

The purpose of this paper was to present findings from face-to-face interviews undertaken with 16 care and nursing home managers employed in homes situated in two English local authorities. The research sought to explore managers' perceptions of the role of contract monitoring in the prevention of abuse. To this end, semi-structured interviews were undertaken with 16 care and nursing home managers. Although staff employed by the local authority who conducted contract monitoring were generally thought of positively by care home managers on a personal level, their effectiveness was perceived to be limited as a result of their lack of experience and knowledge of providing care as well as the methods that they were required to use. Overall findings of this study suggest that current contract monitoring activity is of limited use in determining the true nature of care and the presence of abuse. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Trauma-informed care and elder abuse: a synergistic alliance; by Joy Swanson Ernst, Tina Maschi.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2018, pp 354-367.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 5, November-December 2018, pp 354-367.

Elder abuse is a global systemic problem in which one or more traumatic or stressful life experiences directly affect older adults, their families and communities. Despite its devastating impact, the understanding of (and response to) elder abuse has rarely been explored through a trauma-informed lens. Despite the prevalence of traumatic and stressful life experiences, research and practice are just beginning to target the intersection of elder abuse and life course trauma. This article demonstrates how knowledge about the causes, consequences and responses to elder abuse can be integrated with the principles of trauma-informed care, to improve agency and community responses to preventing or intervening in elder abuse and neglect. In order to address ongoing problems with detection and treatment of elder abuse, the authors assert that instilling trauma-informed care in tackling elder abuse in organisational services and policies forms a synergistic alliance, and would address many of these concerns. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Understanding self-harm in older people: a systematic review of qualitative studies; by Anne Pamela Frances Wand, Carmelle Peisah, Brian Draper, Henry Brodaty.: Taylor and Francis, March 2018, pp 289-298.

Aging and Mental Health, vol 22, no 3, March 2018, pp 289-298.

Rates of suicide in older adults are generally higher than other age groups. Although risk factors for suicide attempts and self-harm more generally in this population are well-characterised, many of these vulnerabilities are common to older people and individual motivations are less well understood. Qualitative research may reveal more about the underlying thought processes, meaning and experiences of older people who self-harm. In this study a systematic review of qualitative studies examining reasons why older people self-harm was undertaken by searching databases and screening the reference lists of articles. The search yielded eight studies of variable quality which met the inclusion criteria. Of these, three pertained to indirect self-harm (refusal to eat or take medications and self-neglect) and five related to suicidal behaviour. Themes emerging from the analysis of studies of people who had self-neglected included control, impaired decision-making and coping skills and threats to self-identity and continuity. In those who had suicidal behaviour, themes related to loss of and regaining control; alienation, disconnectedness and invisibility; meaningless and *raison d'être*; and accumulated suffering and a 'painful life'. There is scant literature evaluating self-harm in older people using qualitative methods. Nonetheless this review suggests that active and passive self-harm should be considered as distinct entities as the underlying motivations and intents differ. Understanding individual perceptions and experiences

which lead to self-harm may guide clinicians in delivering more sensitive, holistic interventions and counter ageism. (JL)

ISSN: 13607863

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Understanding the risks of financial scams as part of elder abuse prevention; by Lee-Ann Fenge, Sally Lee.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 906-923.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 906-923.

Financial scams have been described as the crime of the twenty-first century, representing a global challenge for agencies involved in the protection of older people at risk of financial abuse. Financial abuse is the second most common form of adult abuse, but traditionally research has focused on abuse that occurs within relationships of trust within families. Less is known about financial scams perpetrated by individuals or organisations unknown to the individual and which specifically target older people. In part this is because financial scams are often underreported as victims can be reluctant to disclose their experience, posing challenges to those who have a safeguarding role. This paper discusses factors emerging from the literature that act as triggers for scam involvement. These include loneliness, emotional vulnerability linked to life events, cognitive impairment and mental capacity. The findings of a small exploratory qualitative study with older people and their carers who experienced financial scams are discussed in relation to the literature. These provide unique insights into the experience of being scammed and the impact on individual health and wellbeing. Key themes are discussed in relation to social work practice and integrated working across health and social care. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

The victim-offender overlap in late adulthood; by Michael D Reisig, Kristy Holtfreter.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2018, pp 144-166.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 2, March-May 2018, pp 144-166.

This study contributes to the general knowledge of the victim-offender overlap, by determining whether the phenomenon exists among older adults and whether known correlates of crime and victimisation explain the relationship. Cross-sectional survey data from telephone interviews conducted with 2,000 people aged 60+ living in Arizona and Florida are used to estimate confirmatory factor models for both victimisation and criminal offending. The results from a series of multivariate regression models show that victimisation is associated with criminal offending. While factors such as low self-control, depression and spending time in commercial drinking establishments partially attenuate the victimisation-crime link, the statistically significant relationship persists in a multivariate context. Further testing indicates that the observed findings are robust across measurement and modelling strategies. Coupled with previous research, the results support the argument that the victim-offender overlap exists (and is difficult to explain) over the life course. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

What's in a name?: Family violence involving older adults; by Susan M Benbow, Sharmi Bhattacharyya, Paul Kingston.: Emerald, 2018, pp 187-192.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 5/6, 2018, pp 187-192.

The purpose of this paper was to review terminology used to describe family violence involving older adults in order to stimulate a discussion that may help in the use of more appropriate and clearer language. Different definitions of terms used to describe violence were considered and the contexts in which they were used. Two cases were described to illustrate the use of overlapping terms, the assumptions that lie behind them and the different actions that they lead to. The authors argue that legal, relational, health (physical and mental) and social perspectives are all useful and integration contributes to a fuller understanding of violence. The importance of terminology used to describe family violence involving older adults has been neglected in the past, yet it influences understanding about violent incidents and shapes responses to them. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Women live longer than men even during severe famines and epidemics; by Virginia Zarulli, Julia A Barthold Jones, Anna Oksuzyan, Rune Lindahl-Jacobsen, Kaare Christensen, James W Vaupel.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS), vol 115, no 4, 8 January 2018, E832-E840.

In almost all contemporary populations, women live longer than men. Thus far, research provides evidence for both biological and social factors influencing this gender gap. Evidence on conditions in which both men and women experience extremely high levels of mortality risk has not been explored. The authors investigate the

survival of both sexes in seven populations under extreme conditions from famines, epidemics and slavery. They use historic data for high mortality populations in Liberia (1820-1843), Trinidad (1813-1816), Ukraine (1933), Sweden (1773), Iceland (1846 and 1882) and Ireland (1845-1849). They found that women survived better than men. In all populations, women had lower mortality across almost all ages; and, with the exception of one slave population, they lived longer on average than men. Gender differences in infant mortality contributed the most to the gender gap in life expectancy, indicating that newborn girls were able to survive extreme mortality hazards better than newborn boys. The results confirm the ubiquity of a female survival advantage, even when mortality is extraordinarily high. The hypothesis that the survival advantage of women has fundamental biological underpinnings is supported by the fact that, under very harsh conditions, females survive better than males, even at infant ages when behavioural and social differences may be minimal or favour males. These findings also indicate that the female advantage differs across environments and is modulated by social factors. (OFFPRINT). (RH)

From : <http://www.pnas.org/content/pnas/115/4/E832.full.pdf>

Working with early trauma and neglect in later life: a cognitive analytic therapy approach; by Michelle Hamill, Ellen Khan.: British Psychological Society, July 2018, pp 12-17.

Psychology of Older People: The FPOP Bulletin, no 143, July 2018, pp 12-17.

While cognitive analytic therapy (CAT) can be applied to a wide range of psychological problems, it can also help service users in understanding their particular difficulties and set manageable goals to bring about change. The Mental Health Care of Older People services in Newham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney boroughs, East London NHS Foundation Trust (MHCOP ELFT) draw extensively on CAT for work with psychological distress in later life. This article includes the case study of Joe, a man in his late 60s, to illustrate how CAT can helpfully conceptualise the long-term effects of past trauma persisting into later life. In this instance, CAT's lifespan approach has helped in identifying and addressing chronic emotional neglect through childhood that affected Joe's capacity to integrate his experiences, and know his emerging sense of self, while offering an alternative of attending to rather than overlooking feelings. (RH)

ISSN: 20528914

From : <http://www.bps.org.uk/networks-and-communities/member-microsite/dcp-faculty-psychology-older-people-fpop>